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NO 40

THE PATTERSON-KELLEY WED- DING.

The New York *World* of last week Wednesday, gives the following account of a wedding which is of interest to Bloomsburg people:

"Over 1,000 invitations were issued for the wedding of Miss Grace E. Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kelley, of 680 Greene Avenue, to Mr. Frank Linton Patterson, of Boston, which took place last evening in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and long before the appointed hour of eight the building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Promptly at the hour named the bridal procession entered the church. The arrangement was novel. Six ushers entered by the central aisle to the vestryroom door and there met the four bridesmaids. Then they proceeded up the aisle again and met the bride with her father and attended by the maid of honor.

All proceeded to the altar, where the service was read by the Rev. I. M. Patterson, of Bloomsburg, Pa., the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Meredith, uncle of the bride.

The bride is a petite brunette, and wore a becoming gown of white satin, richly trimmed with point and duchesse lace. Miss Pauline Totton was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Evangeline Kelley, Miss Edith Bergen, Miss Elizabeth Smith and Miss Maud Patterson, of Bloomsburg, Pa. The maid of honor's gown was of pale blue silk, while the bridesmaids were costumed alike in white mousseline de soie, over white silk. They all carried bunches of white carnations. The best man was Mr. Warren Rue Kinsey, of Newark, and the ushers were J. Howard Patterson, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; J. Willis Fox, of Passaic, N. J.; Gilbert Harvey, of Providence, R. I.; W. Egbert Thomas, of Milford, N. J.; Daniel Babbitt, of Morristown, N. J., and Charles Cooley, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Benjamin Kelley, the mother of the bride, wore a beautiful gown of lavender satin, heavily trimmed with point and duchesse lace. The mother of the bridegroom was equally handsomely attired in black satin.

A large reception followed the ceremony, held at the residence of the bride's parents. The parlors were exquisitely decorated with banks of maiden-hair fern and American Beauty roses, and tall palms swayed gently in the various corners. Weir was the decorator. The wedding souvenirs were very dainty; the bride-maids received handsome gold laurel, wreath pins, and the ushers canes of natural wood with silver filigree handles. The bride received a magnificent diamond daisy from the bridegroom, and presented him with a diamond ring.

HAVE QUIT BUSINESS.

The Mutual Savings & Loan Co., 10th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., has dropped into that oblivion which was predicted early in the summer. The concern was claimed to be an incorporation under the laws of Virginia, and was organized early in the present year and was formed for the purpose of issuing profit-sharing investment certificates on the principal of building and loan associations. The officers were: Allen Middleton president, Wilmer M. Higby secretary and Joseph S. Lindsay, treasurer, but they were succeeded by others, it seems, as a different list was given on the letter heads of the company. The scheme was to issue certificates of \$100 par value to members, and each was compelled to pay a yearly membership fee and weekly assessments before being eligible to borrow from the company. The concern could not have been successful in its venture, as reports say that letters addressed to it are returned to writer with the indorsement that it has "gone out of business." That it succeeded in mulcting the publishers, in the face of cautionary reports, is proven by the fact that claims against it are received for collection.—*Con. Union.*

BLOOMSBURG FAIR.

On account of the Columbia County Fair to be held at Bloomsburg October 9th to 13th inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Bloom Ferry and return, October 9th to 15th, good to return until October 13, inclusive.

During the fair will be good time for our subscribers to call and pay their subscriptions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held in Huntingdon, October 9-11. It promises to be one of the most interesting and important Sabbath School Conventions ever held in our State. The Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, will open the Convention with an address, on Tuesday evening, October 9. The sessions of Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to the discussion of the best methods of advancing the interests of the Sabbath School work of our State, and to addresses, conferences and normal classes.

Among those who have already promised to be present are the Rev. C. J. Kephart, author of several well-known Sabbath School helps; the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Sabbath School Secretary of the Reformed Church in the United States; the Rev. C. R. Blackall, editor of the Sabbath School periodicals of the Baptist Church; the Rev. E. Morris Ferguson, General Secretary of the New Jersey Sabbath School Association; Miss Juliet Dimock, of New Jersey, one of the most successful Primary Class teachers of the day, and the Hon. John Wanamaker, Superintendent of the largest Sabbath School in America, who will make two addresses, one of them upon "The Successful Superintendent."

In addition to this long list of leading Sabbath School workers who will attend the Huntingdon, Convention, you will be glad to know that B. F. Jacobs, Esq., Chairman of the International Executive Committee and President of the World's Sabbath School Convention, has promised to be present during the entire Convention, to take such part as may be deemed advisable in addresses, conferences and discussions.

Northumberland Baptist Association.

The Baptist meetings last week were well attended and successful. Very nearly 200 Baptists from out of town were in attendance. The series of meetings was said by the delegates to be one of the best held in recent years. The officers were Prof. W. E. Martin of Lewisburg, Moderator; Rev. J. T. Judd of Lewisburg, Clerk; and S. H. Burrows of Picture Rocks, Treasurer. Sermons were preached by Rev. W. H. Ellis of Jersey Shore, and Rev. F. S. Dobbins of Philadelphia. Addresses were made by representatives of national and State Societies. A very interesting meeting was held Thursday evening in the interests of Young Peoples Societies and work. Two new churches were received and five new pastors were welcomed. The number of baptisms reported for last year was 358; total membership, 4,796; total money raised \$47,290.00. The Association will meet next year in Jersey Shore, and Rev. G. E. Weeks, of Bloomsburg, was appointed to preach the doctrinal sermon.

The delegates were favored with delightful solos by Mrs. Rev. A. H. Smith, of Berwick, and Miss Ida Falls of Williamsport. The singing of the Y. M. C. A. male choir on Thursday evening was very much enjoyed. The drill of the Berwick Baptist Boys' Brigade, on Market Square, was very good and was witnessed by many. The significance of this work was probably understood by only a few who saw the drill. It is not a company simply for military practice, but all of those boys are pledged against strong drink, tobacco, and impure language, and must attend Sunday School.

Rev. J. G. Miles, who in 1841 preached the first sermon ever delivered by a Baptist Minister in this town, was present at the meetings. All the delegates were entertained by Baptist families except a few who stayed with special friends. Rev. P. A. Heilman and Rev. C. H. Brandt were present at some of the services.

Another Industry.

The bicycle having evidently come to stay among us, we now also have a shop for repair and manufacture, it is well to know, on the corner of Fifth and West streets in southwest Bloomsburg. The title of the establishment is "The Bloomsburg Cycle Works." It is now in full operation manufacturing and repairing. The firm also does enameling and nickel-plating when called for. They are now at work on a double diamond tandem, preparatory for the coming fair. It is something new.

Aaron Patterson, of Orangeville, has been appointed a Fishwarden for this county, by the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries.

THE BLOOMSBURG FURNITURE CO.

The buildings of this company are located in southeast Bloomsburg, just south of the D. L. & W. railroad tracks. They are substantially built and of brick material, the main building being a three story structure and to this east and west wings are added which are two stories high.

It is a stock company the principals of which are Dr. F. W. Redeker, President; Samuel McKamey, Secretary; and Theodore Redeker, Treasurer.

The establishment has a capacity of turning out twenty-five full chamber suits per day. It also manufactures in large quantities both of cheffioniers and sideboards.

The propulsion is by steam power generated through a boiler of 100-horse-power capacity, and the works are driven by an 80-horse-power engine. About 60 men are employed when the works run at full capacity, as at present. Oak is the principal material used and it is gotten from western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

A FAIR FAIR.

It is generally so; hence its general popularity. If it lives and thrives while others die in their weak attempt we attribute it largely to the fairness of the fair. With Darwin we believe in the survival of the fittest fairs, and we particularly call attention to the longevity and present good health of the Columbia County Agricultural Society. Upon examination it will be found to be round, fat and sleek—just like the animals and things it exhibits. This fair would deem it unfair to put a poor skinny and bony thing of any kind on exhibition—except of course its race-horses which are mere incidental introductions to please the children and others possessed of abnormal tastes and appetites. Don't forget the big Columbia County fair. It will be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 9th to 13th, 1894. It is the long looked for event of the season, after the bounties of nature are gathered in Columbia County. Here the choicest of fruits, vegetables, and grain are exhibited. Here the best poultry, cattle and horses are exhibited. Here the ladies display their finest handiwork from parlor to kitchen and from garret to cellar. In fact an immense building, filled with beautiful specimens of ladies' handiwork, and the finest of the labors of agriculturist and horticulturist is here opened daily for the edification of all. Here also may be seen hotly contested exhibitions of speed on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on the finest half-mile race track in central Pennsylvania. \$2,600 in purses is the money inducement to competitors. The bicycle races on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will certainly attract. Excursion trains and special rates on the several railroads. Consult the special time tables.

THE BAND CONCERT.

Last Saturday evening the Band gave their first concert under their new leader, Mr. Ett'nger of Milton. It was given in front of the Court House, and the street was thronged with people. A marked improvement is already apparent. The boys get better tones out of their instruments, and play with more precision and accuracy, and with expression. All that they have needed was a competent leader, and now that they have one, they can stand up with any band in this end of the State.

A brick pavement has been laid along the Waller land on Market street, from the railroad to E. B. Tustin's property, and Ohio stone along Mr. Tustin's and Mrs. Miller's lots to the canal.

BRIEF MENTION

About People You Know.

Mr. T. L. Stackhouse, of Pennsylv., was a business caller at this office on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. K. Poust and son, of Lock Haven, were the recent guests of W. W. Achenbach.

Howard Furman and Will Laycock were out of town over Sunday.

J. W. Perry, of Elk Grove, was a caller at the county seat on Monday.

Mr. C. B. Lutz spent a short time in Reading, Pa., this week.

Miss A. D. Webb of Pottsville is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. A. A. Marple of Norristown is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. H. McKinney.

Alexander Farnham Esq., a prominent Wilkes-Barre lawyer, was in town on Tuesday on business.

J. S. Williams, the popular auctioneer, took a hasty run to Williamsport on Thursday.

Mr. A. N. Vost, secretary of the board of managers of the Bloomsburg fair, took a business trip to Milton on Thursday.

Miss Clara Beers left on Wednesday for a brief stay with Mrs. Hiram Sterling, at New Columbia, Pa.

McClellan and Clark Belles, of Berwick, were callers at this office on Monday, having come to town on legal business.

Mrs. S. J. Frederick, of Catawissa, was a guest of her mother, Mrs. Chas. Krug, this week.

Mr. Frank Jones, of Fishingcreek, and Prof. Pealer, of Asbury, came in among morning passengers on the B. & S. railroad on Monday.

E. W. Drinker and family came down from Wilkes Barre on Saturday to visit his mother and sister.

Mr. John Lewis and Miss Maggie Jones, being now man and wife, will commence housekeeping in their new house on Fourth street.

G. W. Belles, of New Columbus, gave this office a friendly call on Monday. The case in court in which he is interested has been necessarily delayed until next term.

W. A. Evert, the genial secretary of the board of managers of the greatest county fair in the State of Pennsylvania, (namely that of Bloomsburg) reports that the lists of exhibits are pouring in upon him for place and classification.

Columbia County Teacher's Annual Institute.

The Columbia County teacher's institute will meet in the Bloomsburg Opera-House on Monday, Oct. 22.

The talent for the meeting has been selected with great care.

The instructors for the week are Hon. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent, Dr. J. P. Gordy of Ohio, Dr. E. O. Lyte of the Millersville Normal School, Dr. J. P. Welsh of the Bloomsburg Normal, Miss Gertrude Edmond of the East Stroudsburg Normal, Miss Nellie Moore of Chicago, and Prof. I. D. Gresh of Milton.

For entertainment as well as instruction the following eminent talent has been secured: Elfreda Barnes-Gottschall of Harrisburg, and Miss Vida Bowman of Philadelphia, soloists; Dr. Byron King for Monday night, Roberts Harper, (illus. lecture) Tuesday night, Will Carleton, Wednesday night, and the Chicago Rivals for Thursday night.

This is one of the strongest institute lecture courses ever brought to Bloomsburg.

Mr. F. M. Leader, manager of the B. & S. R. R., is willing to run a train as far as Orangeville after the lectures provided any one will give him a guarantee of a reasonable number of passengers.

It is difficult to estimate the curtailment of profits that used to accrue to steam railroads through the present use of the electrical current and the convenient little bicycle. It is pretty safe to conclude, however, that steam railroad stock has reached its maximum and that the dividends heretofore declared to holders will never again be equaled in this country.

Russet Shoes

Owing to the lateness of the season, we still have a large stock of

Russet Shoes and Oxfords.

and, in order to make sure of closing all out before the season is over, we are offering several lots at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to see them if you are thinking of buying a pair of **RUSSETS**.

W. C. MCKINNEY.

Clarks' Building, Main Street.

Be Sure You Make No Mistake.

Listen to a few plain words about a matter which concerns you much.

YOU NEED CLOTHES

We have them—suits, trousers, overcoats—in all sizes for men, boys and children.

BUT THEY MUST WEAR WELL!

Of course. If ours didn't we wouldn't have been in business for 44 years. They are woven from the best wool and made by the leading manufacturers.

WHAT AS TO STYLE AND FIT?

No old stock. An entire new fresh stock made from the latest patterns fashioned by the best cutters.

NOW AS TO PRICES

Here argument ceases. They are absolutely the lowest. We have an enormous stock of goods, all bought for cash and at depression in trade prices. Owing our own building, and employing no salaried people, it stands to reason we can sell clothing at lower prices than you ever purchased in your lifetime.

HERE ARE PRICES

UNEQUALED BY ANY FAKE SALE

Men's suits that formerly cost \$10 can now be had for \$5; the \$12 kind for \$8.50 and a swell \$15 suit for \$10. Men's overcoats, the \$10, \$12 and \$20 kinds can be bought for nearly half the price.

Boy's woolen suits—think of it, ye hesitating mothers—can be had for \$2 and \$3.

Young men can don a new Sunday garb in exchange for a \$5.00 bill.

These prices are unprecedented in the history of Bloomsburg's most reliable store.

THE D. LOWENBERG CLOTHING STORE.

DON'T WAIT

for winter to bring you in.

Come now and select from our new, full and complete lines of **DRESS GOODS, COATS, CLOTH CAPES, FUR CAPES.**

There is no trouble about the qualities and styles; they are most excellent. No trouble about the prices; they are low enough for any one.

Dress Goods, Coats, Capes, Hosiery and Underwear Were Never Cheaper Than You Can Buy Them of Us To-Day.

You can't go wrong in purchasing now.

A good child's coat with full cape, at \$2.75.
A good ladies' coat with storm collar, large reverses at \$5.00.
Have you seen our full sweep fur cape at \$11.98?
A few more of those 50c. novelty dress goods.
Those 40c. all wool serges please the ladies.

Confined styles in dress pattern lengths. No two alike.

Ladies' ribbed vests, long sleeves, 19c.
20 yards good muslin for \$1.00.
Boy's heavy bicycle hose, 19c.; worth 25c.

Your choice of a fine easel or Turkish bath towel with every purchase of dress goods amounting to \$5.00 or over.

See the R. & G. corset at \$1.00.

Ladies' Jersey underwear, fleecy lined at 50c. suit.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IN COATS AND CAPES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Table linens, towels, napkins. See our 50c. table linen.

A few more of those extra counterpanes at \$1.11. Blankets and comfortables.

Jet trimmings—a big line. Lancaster gingham, 5c. yd.

All wool shawls. All the newest in side and high combs.

Jewelry, silverware, pocket-books. Pear's soap at 12c. cake.

You don't want to miss seeing our coats and prices.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON. MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

THIS WEEK WE WRITE UP A SPECIAL FOR PEOPLE COMING TO THE FAIR.

We are not importers, manufacturers or wholesalers, but retailers of dress goods, notions, trimmings, linings, coats, capes, shawls, blankets, curtains, table cloths and covers, napkins, towels, underwear, corsets, ties, ribbons, laces, embroideries, umbrellas, gingham, shirts, checks, tickings, flannels, velvets, silks, plushes, table oil cloth and a thousand other articles in the line of staple and fancy goods, with a line of stationery in tablets, paper, pencils, ink, picture frames, &c. Also a line of fine dishes for presents. We cannot reach all with our hand-bill invitations, but if they are readers of either of the Bloomsburg weekly papers, they will accept this as a broad invitation to look in upon us during their visit to the fair and secure a bargain in coats, capes, shawls or a fine dress out of our 50 single dress patterns, or off the 4,000 yards by the piece.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

IT WORKED ON HIM.

A Slight Variation from the Usual Serpentine Narrative.

I saw a young man light a long Hungarian cigar the other evening and throw himself back in a chair to enjoy the smoke and conversation, says a New York Herald writer. The Hungarian cigar is something like a Pittsburgh toby, only it is twice as long as the Pittsburgh article, and before you get through with it is also twice as strong. The young man was more interested in the conversation than in the cigar, apparently, so he laid the latter down on the edge of the table a moment, as he talked. The waggish gentleman next to him slyly took the cigar and cut off about three inches of the fire end and began to smoke it, replacing the body of the weed. When the young man got through with his story, at which all the rest laughed extravagantly, he picked up the cigar again and pulled at it. His face wore a puzzled look as he glanced at the end and saw it had apparently never been lighted. But he struck a match and lighted it again. After a few pulls he laid it down to answer the pleasantries, whereupon the man on the other side drew his knife and neatly cut the fire end off and dropped it in the cuspidor. The expression on the face of that story-teller when he picked up that cigar and again essayed to smoke was something too funny to describe. He gave two or three vigorous puffs at it, then stopped and looked at the fresh end, while the other fellows were interested in almost anything else at the moment.

As soon as the would-be smoker saw that his cigar had not been lighted he turned a little pale, shoved his unemptied glass aside, and, with a hasty apology and a story of an alleged forgotten engagement, bolted for the street, amid the demoniacal glee of the crowd men left behind. Thus doth conscience make cowards of us all.

DID NOT WISH TO BE EMPEROR.

Old William L. Was Quite Content with the Throne of Prussia.

Rev. Dr. Bernard Rogge preached the sermon in the Versailles palace January 18, 1871, when the German empire was proclaimed, and ever since he has been known throughout central Europe as the consecrator of Germany. In a lecture given by him in Vienna recently he told of a remarkable interview which he had with the king of Prussia three days before the great ceremony. King William requested him to make the sermon short and exclude from it as far as possible all references to the house of Hohenzollern and its head.

"For I have not done it," said old William. "God in His providence accomplished it. I shall find it difficult to accustom myself to my new title of emperor. My own wish was that at my advanced age I might avoid the honor, although my son might be called to accept it; but matters have turned out in such a way that I can no longer do anything but take it."

When received on the same day by the crown prince, later Emperor Frederick, Rogge got a few more instructions as to the nature of his sermon. The crown prince pointed to the great hall where the ceremony was to be held and remarked:

"When I first saw the palace on the 19th of last September I said to myself: 'There is the place where the founding of the German empire will be proclaimed.'"

CLEOPATRA'S PEARL.

Some Doubts About Its Being Dissolved in Wine.

Readers will easily call to mind the story which is told of Cleopatra to illustrate her luxurious habits of living, that she dissolved in her wine a precious pearl. No one seems yet to have questioned what must have been the effect upon the drink, says Youth's Companion, but Mr. Lewes questions quite pointedly the possibility of such solution.

We are very sheep in our gregariousness of error. When one bold or stupid nut takes a leap, all leap after him. It is rare to find men doubting facts, still rarer to find them doubting whether the facts be correctly coordinated. Our books are crowded with unexamined statements, which we never think of examining.

Do we not all believe that the magnificent Cleopatra, regardless of expense, dissolved in her wine cup a pearl of great price, as if it had been a lump of sugar? Is not the "fact" familiar to everyone? Yet, if you test it, you will find the fact to be that pearls are not soluble in wine. The most powerful vinegar attacks them but very slowly, and never entirely dissolves them, for the organic matter remains behind, in the shape of a spongy mass larger than the original pearl.

No Sincere.

A man named Winks recently denounced the bishop of Manchester, Eng., for accepting a princely income while so many better men were starving. The bishop made the following answer to him: "You taunt me with the amount of my income. Perhaps it may astonish you to be made acquainted with the following facts: I live as plainly as any workman, and I believe I work harder and more hours than nine out of ten workmen, and yet I am compelled, by the expenses incident to my office, to spend one thousand pounds a year more than my official income."

Don't Speak English.

It is hard to be called upon to see the point of a joke without being given sufficient time to see it in. A gentleman with a serious face said at a recent small gathering of people: "What are we coming to? Statistics show that in Massachusetts there are thirty thousand persons, all natives of the United States, who cannot speak the English language!" "Impossible!" everyone exclaimed. "It is true, nevertheless," persisted the grave-faced man. "And native Americans, you say?" "Certainly—and all under two years of age!"

AFRAID OF THE CAMERA.

Futile Efforts of a Hunter to Photograph an Indian Bison.

The dislike of some people to the photographer's chair may be due to a natural shrinking from anything like personal publicity, or, more likely, to feelings of wounded vanity, because the camera persists in representing them as they are, rather than as they imagine themselves to be. Neither of these considerations can be supposed to have influenced the Indian bison of whom Mr. R. H. Elliott tells the story, says Youth's Companion.

Mr. Elliott is a devoted sportsman, but also a lover of wild animals as living beings. At one time he desired to secure pictures of the Indian bison, an animal which, to his regret, is growing less and less common under the persecution of reckless hunters. To this end he sent one of his European employees out to photograph a solitary bull, choosing for the purpose a bit of grassy ground in a detached piece of jungle.

Sure enough, a bull came slowly along, grazing as he went. He approached within ten paces of the man. The opportunity was of the very best. But, as ill-luck would have it, the bison looked up just as the photographer removed the cap from the camera. At sight of the lens—which he perhaps mistook for the glaring eye of some new kind of tiger—he whirled about and rushed madly into the jungle, leaving the photographer disappointed.

GILDERS IN AMERICA.

Circumstances in the Reign of George IV. That Sent Master Workmen Here.

It is a tradition among the gilders of this town, says the New York Sun, that they owe their peculiar skill to the redecoration of Windsor castle at the command of George IV. Every available gilder of London was busied for a long time in gilding the palace, and when the work was done many of them found that their places in the trade had been taken by apprentices. Unable to find work at home, many came to America, and some established themselves in New York. These men taught their art to Americans, and the gilders of this country are now among the best in the world. The trade languished for a time in the face of cheap processes and cheap materials, but the taste for first-rate gilding, whether it be picture frames, or furniture, or walls, has never really gone out.

The trade has been split up into sub-trades, and just now the stencil fresco painters are quarreling with the gilders over the question as to which class of artisans shall do the gilding of interior decorations. The gilders, who regard their trade as an art, look upon that of the stencil frescoers as merely mechanical.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

The Natural Conclusion of the Victim of an Umbrella Thief.

The following amusing story has been going the rounds of the London papers. Readers in this country will not appreciate the point to the joke unless they take into account the peculiar sentiment now prevailing in regard to the house of lords.

A member of a fashionable club in London lost his umbrella at the club rooms. Being resolved to draw attention to the matter in an effective manner, he caused this notice to be put up in the hall:

"The nobleman who took away an umbrella not his own on such a date is requested to return it."

The committee took offense at this statement, and summoned the member who had made it before them.

"Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?"

"Well," replied the member, "the first article in the club rules says that: 'This club is to be composed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman."

THREE OF A KIND.

Some Pointed Instances of the Irishman's Aptitude in Making "Bulls."

In the coffee-room at a hotel in Dublin, an Irish gentleman said to a friend who was breakfasting with him: "I'm sure that's my old college friend, West, at the table over there." "Then why don't you go over and speak to him?" said his friend. "I'm afraid to," replied the other, "for he's so very shy that he would feel quite awkward if it wasn't he."

A barrister defending a prisoner in Limerick said: "Gentlemen of the jury, think of his poor mother—his only mother."

About seventy years ago, the grand jury of the county of Tipperary passed the following resolutions: "First, that a new courthouse should be laid; second, that the materials of the old courthouse be used in building the new courthouse; third, that the old courthouse shall not be taken down until the new courthouse is finished."

Deifying a Chinese Woman.

It is possible for any Chinaman, or even any Chinese woman, to become a deity by paying for the honor. A few years ago a rich and devout Chinese lady died in Soochow. Her friends thought that an apotheosis was no more than her due, and communicated with the priests, who interviewed the gods on the subject, and discovered that the god of the left little toenail had no wife. The old lady was accordingly married to his godship, and is now enrolled as the "goddess of the left little toenail." The honor cost the old lady's estate over five thousand dollars.

A Superstitious Monarch.

The shah of Persia is exceedingly superstitious. He always carries with him when he travels a circle of amber, which is said to have fallen from Heaven in Mohammed's time, and which renders the wearer invulnerable; a casket of gold which makes him invisible at will, and a star, which is potent to make conspirators instantly confess their crimes.

FINEST PARKS IN THE WORLD.

Australia Can boast of Finer Public Gardens Than Any Other Country.

In no country in the world do people pay so much attention to their city and country parks as do the Australians, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. As none of the large cities is ever visited by frost or snow all have great advantages over the cities of our northern states or of northern Europe. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, has a park with botanical gardens which for beauty of situation, arrangement of grounds and variety of trees and plants is unequalled by any city in the world, unless it might be by those of Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane in the same country. These Australian parks are not simply ornamental, they are useful; the people use them, and, as they are free to all, their one objectionable feature is the fact that they are made the resort of "sun-downers," or tramps, and of other disreputable characters. One of the largest of these city parks, and it promises in time to be the most beautiful, is Centennial park, of Sydney, New South Wales. This park was purchased and surveyed four years ago, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Sydney, which, at the beginning, was a penal colony of England. The municipality has gone to great expense to adorn the park with scores of replicas of famous statues or the statues of famous men from all parts of the world.

It is very pleasant to an American, driving through this park, to see, near the entrance, a huge marble statue of Abraham Lincoln, which is a facsimile of the one in Union square, New York city. One of Washington is also to be seen. A little further on there is a heroic figure of Garfield, looking toward that of England's grand old man, Gladstone, across the way. There are also busts of Longfellow, Bryant and Sheridan, as well as life-size copies of many of the Rogers groups, such as "The Wounded Scout," "The Advance Picket Guard" and "The Last Cartridge." But it is not only America that is honored in this way. In driving through the Centennial park one sees Napoleon and Bismarck, the duke of Wellington, Gen. Havelock and King John of Abyssinia. The Australians have not only the parks in their large cities, but every town and village has its pleasure grounds, and the race track is to be found in every settlement. All the colonies also have large areas like our own Yellowstone and Yosemite set apart as national parks. The wisdom of this course will become evident as the population increases and land becomes more valuable.

ALCOHOL AS AN APE CATCHER.

The Jocko Tribe as Fond of Booze as Is the Human Race.

"The ape family resembles man in more than one respect," remarked a citizen of Jackson, Miss., to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "They love liquor, and this love, as is the case with mankind, often causes them to fall. The natives of central Africa make a fermented beer of which the monkeys are very fond, and, by using it as a bait, capture a great number of these animals. The natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground gourds full of the enticing liquor. As soon as a monkey sees and tastes it he utters loud cries of joy that soon attract his comrades. Then an orgy begins, and in a short time the beasts show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for large species of their own genus. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead it off the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus flirts a support and endeavor to go off also. Another will grasp at him, and thus in turn till the negro leads a staggering line of ten or fifteen tipsy monkeys. When finally got to the village the monkeys are securely caged and gradually sobered down, but for two or three days a limited supply of liquor is given them so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity."

Snow, Not Grease.

A little incident that occurred aboard the Furst Bismarck, during her recent Mediterranean trip, may now be added to the series of episodes made memorable through the stupidity of mankind. The ship was leaving the harbor of Athens, and Capt. Albers, her commander, was pacing the deck. There had been a storm during the night previous, and the distant hills were covered with snow. A middle-aged woman approached the commander, and pointing to the heights beyond the fast receding coast, asked: "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?" "That, madam," gravely answered Commander Albers, "is snow." "How singular!" remarked the lady. "I was just told it was grease."

Old English Laws.

For many years gypsies were hanged in England. Vagrants were whipped naked at the cart's tail, their eyelids cut off and the unhappy wretches exposed to the burning sun; their noses slit, their foreheads branded with a letter V. The stocks, gibbet, cross, thumb-screw and whipping-post were all used to make men "good." Jack Ketch was employed and masked headmen did their work until there came a time when no one could be found brutal enough to do it.

Man and His Environment.

As far back as early Grecian civilization Hippocrates comprehended a relationship between man and his environment. Observing the influence of the various countries upon the people, he says: "You will find, as a rule, that the form of the body and the disposition of the mind correspond to the nature of the country." In no modern work of biology can we find a better definition of environment and its effects upon the individual than that given by this sage Grecian philosopher.

For Twenty Years

Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. There is no secret about its ingredients. Physicians prescribe

Scott's Emulsion

because they know what great nourishing and curative properties it contains. They know it is what it is represented to be; namely, a perfect emulsion of the best Norway Cod-liver Oil with the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus, Loss of Flesh, General Debility, and all conditions of Wasting.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put in salmon-colored wrapper. Refuse inferior substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

SPECIAL SALE

of gold and steel glasses at

J. G. WELLS,

during month of July and August.

Eyes examined free of charge at



Repairing watches, clocks and jewelry, a specialty.

SHOES!

You will soon want school shoes. Remember we have the most complete line of shoes to select from in this part of the State and every shoe selected for its wearing qualities. Call and see us and we will save you money on your shoes.

We can fit you out in anything you may need in line of hosiery. Our stock is complete.

Remember we are closing out everything in the dress goods line and will give you bargains.

W. H. MOORE.

Corner Main and Iron Streets.

"Where dirt gathers waste rules." Great savings results from the use of

SAPOLIO

Elms Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

I AM NOW A MAN! We will send you the marvelous French preparation CATHOS free, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CATHOS will STOP ALL Discharges and CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it & pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, O.

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, Treas.

BLOOMSBURG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY Capital Stock, \$30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money. Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. F. SHARPLESS; J. L. DILLON. C. W. NEAL, A. G. BRIGGS, DR. H. W. McREYNOLDS, DR. I. W. WILLITS, N. U. FUNK. 11-19 tf

Look Here!

Do you want a PIANO? Do you want an ORGAN?

Do you want a Sewing Machine?

Do you want any kind of a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

Do you want SHEET MUSIC?

If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

J. Saltzer's.

Ware-rooms, Main Street, below Market.

E. A. RAWLINGS.

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Meat.

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET, C. H. REICE'S OLD STAND. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Bring The Babies.

Instantaneous Process Used.

Strictly first-class guaranteed photographs, crayons and copies at reasonable prices. We use exclusively the Collodion Aristotype papers, thus securing greater beauty of finish and permanency of results. CAPWELL,

MARKET SQUARE GALLERY. 5-11-12-13. Over Hartman's Store.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CONNECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb.	28
Eggs per dozen	20
Lard per lb.	12 1/2
Ham per pound	15
Pork, whole, per pound	07 to .08
Beef, quarter, per pound	06 to .08
Wheat per bushel	.70
Oats " "	.55
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl.	3.00
Hay per ton	16.00 to 18.00
Potatoes per bushel	.75
Turnips " "	.45
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	25 to .30
Tallow per lb.	.04
Shoulder " "	.11
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt.	.07
Dried apples per lb.	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.16
Raspberries	.16
Cow Hides per lb.	.02
Steer " "	.03
Calf Skin	40 to .50
Sheep pelts	.60
Shelled corn per bus.	.75
Corn meal, cwt.	2.00
Bran, " "	1.10
Chop " "	1.25
Middlings " "	1.10
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.95
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.95

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores falling hair. Gray hair turns to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. No. 121 to 123 Broadway.

YOU CONSUMPTIVE. If you are a consumptive, you need Parker's Lung Tonic. It cures the worst cough, weak lungs, debility, indigestion. Only one cure for consumptives. No. 121 to 123 Broadway.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1894.
Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, consented this week for the first time to give out his estimate of the result of the Congressional elections. He figures, after making a most liberal allowance for doubtful districts—two liberal many Democrats think—that there will be in the next House 190 Democrats, 156 Republicans and 10 Populists. As instances of his liberality in making allowance for doubtful districts it may be mentioned that he only claims the election of nine Democratic Representatives in Illinois, while the estimate of the Republican Campaign Committee concedes the election of 11 Democrats in that State; he only claims 5 in Louisiana, while the Republicans concede 6, in South Carolina he claims 4 and the Republicans concede 6. That will give a fair idea of the care exercised by Senator Faulkner in making up his figures. He prefers underestimating the Democratic strength to overestimating it, and has no desire to encroach upon the bluster and bragging which has been such a marked feature of the campaign on the Republican side.

Senator Hill is just the sort of man who makes strong friends and bitter enemies in his own party, but the bitterest of his enemies will concede that he has a wonderful hold on the Democratic voters of New York, which he has demonstrated time and time again. Circumstances having made it necessary that the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York should be a man who could bring out the full Democratic vote of the State, which is always a majority, it logically followed that Senator Hill was that man. For that reason Democrats in Washington, whether they be his friends or his enemies, were pleased with Senator Hill's nomination and are confident that he will be elected. He has never been defeated by the voters of New York and he will not be this year. There is much disappointment over Senator Hill's nomination, but it is confined to the Republicans who were not counting upon such a formidable antagonist. A member of the Cabinet was asked by a personal friend how he supposed President Cleveland would regard the nomination of Senator Hill, and he quickly replied: "Why, just as all other good Democrats do; as the best that could possibly have been made under existing circumstances. The President wishes New York to be carried by the Democrats, and I know he believes that with Senator Hill at the head of the ticket it will be." "But what about 1896?" queried this inquisitive friend. "Let us win the campaign of '94," replied the member of the Cabinet; "then we can begin to discuss the probabilities and possibilities of '96."

Public Printer Benedict has made a decided reform in the Government Printing Office by abolishing piece work and putting all the printers on time. Nothing around that establishment has caused more bickering and jealousy than the piece-work system, which a portion of the men worked under. It made a man's pay dependent more upon luck in striking "phat," or the favor of his forman, than upon his merits or his skill as a printer. By putting them all upon time work the pay is equalized and it is believed that the work will be better done. It is certain that the Public Printer will be enabled to devote much more time to more important duties than he has heretofore been compelled to waste in listening to the friends of those working on time who wished to get transferred to the piece department, because they could make more money.

The new tariff abrogated all the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley law, and the formal notice served upon the State department by Brazil of its intention to abrogate the reciprocity treaty between the Government and the United States on January 1, 1895, was merely a compliance with the expressed terms of the treaty, which were that either country should give the other three months notice. So far as this country was concerned, the treaty was abrogated the day the new tariff became a law. Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, when asked what effect he thought the abrogation of the treaty would have upon the trade relations of the two countries, said: "The rates will not be materially raised by Brazil against this country, and I am expecting this country to make large increase in sending manufactured wools to Brazil as a result of the new woolen manufacturing induced by free raw wool in the new tariff law. Outside of these items few changes will occur by the termination of the reciprocity."

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. Its a wonderful good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

Preacher in Trouble.

Rev. Jacob R. Gearing, who, until within a few weeks ago, was pastor of the Eagle Street Church of God in South Harrisburg, is in jail at Chambersburg charged with rape. The father of Annie J. Miller, of Conoy street, is the prosecutor. It is alleged in the information made before a Chambersburg magistrate that the crime was committed in that town, August 14, while Miss Miller, who is but fifteen years old, was visiting relatives there.

The recent arrest of Gearing at the residence of John Railing, on Hanna street, Harrisburg, created a sensation in the southern section of the city and was still the topic of conversation last evening. Gearing was popular among the members of the little Church of God who looked upon him as being a man of excellent parts. He had not taken a full course in the institution at which he had been preparing himself for the ministry, but it is said the eldership needed his services at this church and he was prevailed upon to come. He grew in favor with his parishioners.

Gearing was entertaining and eloquent in the pulpit and during his pastorate much interest was taken in the affairs of the church. There were missionary meetings without number and the Sunday school grew numerically. The girl who is alleged to have been Gearing's victim was converted during his pastorate, but subsequently joined another church of the same denomination in the city.

Gearing was taken to Chambersburg on the 24th inst. by Detective Kautz, where he will be given a hearing and probably be remanded for trial.—The Patriot.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Knocked a Burglar off the Roof.

The police of Philadelphia are investigating what appears to be an attempt to rob the house of Joseph Gillman. Gillman is employed at night in the repair shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The intruder probably knew this, but it so happened that Gillman had remained at home on Friday evening, and the mysterious night visitor received an unpleasant reception. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Gillman heard steps on the roof of a shed against the rear of the house and she awakened her husband. He raised the window which leads out upon the roof of the shed and stood face to face with a man.

"What do you want here?" Gillman demanded, but without waiting for a reply, he struck the intruder a vigorous blow in the face. Turning several backward somersaults, the stranger disappeared from the shed. An investigation next morning revealed a seriously damaged hat, and several small pools of blood in the yard.

A policeman of the Twelfth district saw a hatless man several squares away from the Gillman house. When he was questioned the man explained that he fell down while crossing a railroad track before an approaching engine, and that he did not stop to recover his hat, which was smashed.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh, I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Stains caused by whitewash will disappear if vinegar is applied to the discolorations.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for Constipation, best for Sick Headache, best for Sour Stomach.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

The white of an egg applied with a sponge will restore the luster of morocco.

A Boy Bandit.

The following illustrates the vicious effect of cheap literature upon aspiring youth.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Sept. 24.—This place, the county seat of Brown County, was the scene of a sensational bank hold-up at 10.20 this morning. Ralph Conklin, an eighteen-year-old youth, being the robber. Conklin is a native of Brown County, his parents residing a mile and a half northeast of Mount Sterling, and he has been given to poring over such literature as the "Life of Jesse James," &c.

The young fellow left home this morning with an old fashion, muzzle-loading, double-barrelled shotgun and made for Mount Sterling. On his way he met Mace Dunbar riding horseback. Levelling his gun at Dunbar he compelled him to dismount, and then got on the horse himself and rode into Mount Sterling.

Riding to the rear of the Bloomfield Skiles Bank, Conklin dismounted, and leaving a boy to hold his horse, donned a mask, entered the bank by a rear door and ordered the cashier, J. D. Milestead, to put up his hands. Milestead refused at first, saying: "What are you doing? What's the matter with you?"

"Hold up your hands or I'll show you what's the matter," retorted Conklin, drawing a bead on the cashier.

At this Milestead ran out through the rear door. Conklin lost no time, and in a few minutes had gathered up all the money in sight, \$411.

Ed Allison, who was in the bank, had in the mean time run out into the street and given the alarm.

After pocketing the money Conklin went out through the rear door, and was just mounting his horse when Alf Snodgrass, the constable, ran up and grabbed him. Conklin jerked away and ran down the street in the direction of the court-house. Jack Nightwonder tried to intercept him and Conklin fired on him, the shot passing through Nightwonder's coat, but doing no bodily injury.

By this time Conklin was being followed by a crowd of citizens. Reaching the court-house, Conklin tried to seize a horse and cart, but he was knocked off by a brick thrown by one of the farmers.

A few blocks north of the court-house Conklin was confronted by Jules Cox, armed with a gun, and compelled to surrender. The mask was torn from his face, and his identity was learned then for the first time. All of the stolen money was still on his person.

The bank is on the most prominent corner in the city, directly under the new Bloomfield Hotel, and the robber had to pass through the hotel and through Ricker's drug store in order to get into the bank.

In jail Conklin said that four men came to his house Sunday night and, drawing their pistols, made him promise that he would rob the bank this morning. He said that if given his liberty he would give the names of the men. No one takes any stock in this story.

Secretary Edge of the State Board of Agriculture is after fertilizer agents who are not complying with the law. The other day he issued the following circular: "The attention of agents and others offering or selling commercial fertilizers is hereby called to the fact that they as well as the manufacturer, are personally responsible for a heavy penalty, one-half of which goes to the informer, if the fertilizer offered have not been branded in accordance with law; or if they are found not to be up to the guaranteed analysis. Some manufacturers have become careless about renewing their license promptly on the first of August of each year; any agent handling the fertilizers of such manufacturers is liable to full penalty prescribed by law. It is the duty of the agent, if he desires to protect himself, to know that the fertilizers which he sells are licensed according to law."

It is announced that a trial of more than usual interest will come up at the present term of criminal court in Delaware county because of the wide acquaintanceship of the party. It will be remembered that Prof. Swinburn C. Shortridge, of the Academy at Media, most cruelly murdered his wife in December last while walking together on the public streets of Media. At the time of committing the deed he was sick and was pronounced insane. Since then he has been confined in the Norristown Asylum. But notwithstanding this fact a former grand jury returned true bills against him for murder. The family of Mrs. Shortridge are determined to convict him if possible. His mental condition shows marked improvement since his incarceration. Expert testimony will be adduced both pro and con and it will be a contest between scientists.

"There is a Salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the postils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

LYDIA E.



PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

Is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of Women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Lencor-rhea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppression of Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, rheumatism, or "blue," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 60 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache or other ailments the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or send by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence freely answered. You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.
The best are the cheapest.

NOW!!!

IS THE TIME TO BUY

Wall Paper

-CHEAP!

-AT-

W. H. SLATE'S

BOOK & STATIONERY

STORE.

Exchange Hotel Building,

Bloomsburg, - - - Pa.

Don't Cost anything to look.

THINACURA

FOR THIN PEOPLE.

ARE YOU THIN?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting and valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.

THE THINACURA CO., 907 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C. (Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA &

WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS. NORTH.

STATIONS.	NORTH.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
Camerton.....	6:30 1:00
Chulasky.....	6:40 1:10
Danville.....	6:48 1:18
Chulasky.....	6:58 1:28
Rupert.....	7:05 1:35
Bloomsburg.....	7:12 1:42
Expt.....	7:20 1:50
Litchfield.....	7:28 1:58
Willow Grove.....	7:35 2:05
Brick Creek.....	7:41 2:11
Berwick.....	7:48 2:18
Beach Haven.....	7:54 2:24
Hick's Ferry.....	8:00 2:30
Sidley.....	8:10 2:40
Hamlet.....	8:21 2:51
Nanticoke.....	8:30 3:00
Avondale.....	8:40 3:10
Plymouth.....	8:45 3:15
Plymouth Junction.....	8:50 3:20
Kingston.....	8:55 3:25
Bennett.....	9:01 3:31
Maitly.....	9:08 3:38
West Pittston.....	9:14 3:44
Pittston.....	9:20 3:50
Durham.....	9:26 3:56
Lackawanna.....	9:32 4:02
Taylorville.....	9:38 4:08
Bellevue.....	9:44 4:14
Scranton.....	9:50 4:20

STATIONS. SOUTH.

STATIONS.	SOUTH.
Scranton.....	A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
Bellevue.....	6:00 9:50 1:35 6:07
Taylorville.....	6:10 10:00 1:45 6:17
Lackawanna.....	6:18 10:07 1:53 6:24
Durham.....	6:26 10:15 2:01 6:32
Pittston.....	6:35 10:24 2:10 6:41
West Pittston.....	6:45 10:30 2:20 6:50
Wyoming.....	6:50 10:35 2:25 6:55
Maitly.....	6:54 10:39 2:29 6:59
Bennett.....	6:58 10:43 2:33 7:03
Kingston.....	7:02 10:47 2:37 7:07
Plymouth Junction.....	7:06 10:51 2:41 7:11
Plymouth.....	7:10 10:55 2:45 7:15
Avondale.....	7:14 10:59 2:49 7:19
Nanticoke.....	7:18 11:03 2:53 7:23
Sidley.....	7:22 11:07 2:57 7:27
Hick's Ferry.....	7:26 11:11 3:01 7:31
Beach Haven.....	7:30 11:15 3:05 7:35
Hamlet.....	7:34 11:19 3:09 7:39
Brick Creek.....	7:38 11:23 3:13 7:43
Willow Grove.....	7:42 11:27 3:17 7:47
Litchfield.....	7:46 11:31 3:21 7:51
Expt.....	7:50 11:35 3:25 7:55
Bloomsburg.....	7:54 11:39 3:29 7:59
Rupert.....	7:58 11:43 3:33 8:03
Chulasky.....	8:02 11:47 3:37 8:07
Danville.....	8:06 11:51 3:41 8:11
Camerton.....	8:10 11:55 3:45 8:15
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	8:14 11:59 3:49 8:19

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Pottsville, Williamsport, Scranton, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. R. H. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY.

In effect June 3, 1894. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:25 p. m.; Baltimore 6:10 p. m.; Washington 7:00 p. m. Connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore passenger coaches to Philadelphia. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:35 p. m. Train 8 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.; New York 8:25 p. m.; Baltimore 9:10 p. m.; Washington 10:00 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:25 p. m. Train 12 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.; New York 1:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:25 a. m.; Washington 3:15 a. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

8:17 p. m. Train 6 (Daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:00 p. m.; New York 1:25 a. m.; Baltimore 2:10 a. m.; Washington 3:00 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeping cars until 7 a. m. Sunday.

1:50 a. m. Train 4 (Daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 9:15 a. m.; Baltimore 10:00 a. m.; Washington 10:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

4:30 a. m. Train 16 (Daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 9:20 a. m. and Washington 10:10 a. m. and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

1:35 a. m. Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

6:12 a. m. Train 3 (Daily) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:26 a. m. Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester.

1:35 p. m. Train 1 (Daily except Sunday) for Benning, Elmira and intermediate stations.

5:25 p. m. Train 13 (Daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations).

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 5:15 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:50 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 1:35 p. m. with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 11:15 a. m., Washington 10:30 a. m., Baltimore 11:55 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 6:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2:10 p. m., weekdays 3:00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4:40 p. m., weekdays 4:30 p. m. Sunday, Washington 5:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:12 p. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 1:40 p. m. Through Coach and Parlor car from Philadelphia.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:00 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:50 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., arriving at Sunbury 1:35 p. m. weekdays, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 8:47 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:30 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 8:00 p. m., Hazleton 7:55 p. m., Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:35 a. m., Pottsville 8:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:55 a. m., Sunbury 9:35 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:15 a. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7:45 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 8:10 a. m., Train 3 leaves Wilkes-Barre 4:40 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:08 p. m., Sunbury 7:00 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l. Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

IVORY SOAP
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
99 1/2% PURE

THOMAS GORREY

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Plans and Estimates on all kinds of buildings. Repairing and carpenter work promptly attended to.

Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

Inside Hardwood finishes a specialty.

Persons of limited means who desire to build can pay part and secure balance by mortgage.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May 29, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11:35 a. m.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:35 a. m., 3:15 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays,

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
The Columbia Democrat,
ESTABLISHED 1867. CONSOLIDATED 1899.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia
County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
I. J. JAMISON, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.75 a year, strictly in advance. All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
W. W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
THOMAS COLLINS,
of Centre.
HENRY MEYER,
of Allegheny.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
J. HENRY COCHRAN,
of Williamsport.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
W. T. CRESAY.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. BOYD McHENRY.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ALBERT HERBINE.

FOR CORONER,
ANDREW J. LENIHAN.

The better to judge what constitutes his patriotic duty let the voter read the argument advanced by both parties, and after carefully combing out the political sophistry that has heretofore been known to work in through the warmth of political excitement, just exercise his great privilege and duty of voting as he pleases. That's the best plan where a man's first love is good, pure and equitable government as between the rich and poor and the high and the low.

To the voter we would say endeavor to weed out the positively bad wherever you find them, whenever their private or public character rises up to rebuke them. If you demand good men primaries will be more careful to give them to you in order to win at the polls. The equitably disposed in the matter of Government favors are the only ones worthy of your vote. In the open warfare between the two parties as at present aligned against each other, the question arises, and you must determine it, shall we longer protect particular representatives of particular rich and powerful industries, or shall we give the masses the benefit of the competition that will result naturally from little or no protection to the hitherto highly favored classes. I need not tell you which party now favors protecting the masses, for the alignment has long since been drawn to the advantage of Democracy.

The Northumberland County Democrat of last week in publishing Mr. Buckalew's Sanbury speech, says:

"Read the able and exhaustive speech of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, delivered in the Court House Tuesday evening. He spoke without notes and in an impromptu manner, which was very pleasing and entertaining to his large audience. We had a reporter on hand who took down the speech in short hand. The Democrat is right in this campaign as it always has been. Every person who desires enlightenment, especially on the inequities of the McKinley tariff law should read the speech."

The same paper in reporting the Watsonstown meeting Sept. 19, says: "Mr. Buckalew, in a speech of over an hour, touched on all the leading issues of the day. His speech was attentively listened to and liberally applauded."

One noticeable thing was that the audience kept increasing during the meeting and at the adjournment there were many more persons present than when the meeting commenced. This proves that the people are taking an interest in the approaching campaign and are studying the arguments presented to them by the speakers."

No Griping, no Nausea, no Pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small Pill. Safe Pill. Best Pill. —W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

SENATOR HILL.

Now that Senator Hill is again brought into prominence through the nomination for Governor of New York being thrust upon him, just when the Presidential bee begins to buzz, his peculiarities private and public, and his social and political status are all of course being carefully weighed and measured.

While the Presidential nomination would have been more to his liking, perhaps, it seems to be fateful in his case and that of many other political marksmen to shoot above their mark proper by drawing their sight a little too high. In such cases they generally fail to drive the Presidential nail; and Mr. Hill, we think, will be no exception. While in our opinion there is no good presidential timber in Senator Hill in view of tariff reform and income taxation, yet his nomination for Governor of New York under the circumstances is a piece of political strategy on the part of Democracy which proves that evil is sometimes overruled for good, and that parties like individuals are sometimes wiser than they know. As a stroke of political policy there is no questioning the advisability of Senator Hill's nomination for governor. We can think of nothing more apt to disconcert Republican calculations, so far as the Empire State is concerned, than this very same nomination. If the money power is indeed a power anywhere within the Union then the very hub of that driving-wheel is in New York, and the power of its propulsion is to be found in the favored constituents of Senator Hill. Give him a poverty-stricken set of constituents and it is quite possible that he would endeavor to serve them as well and represent them just as faithfully as he now advocates the cause of the more affluent and luxurious. We think we do him no injustice when we say that Mr. Hill is a politician first, last, and all the time, and such being the case his geographical location if nothing else places him at variance with the more equitable lines of policy of the Democratic party north, south, east and west of New York.

In speaking of his personal characteristics and peculiarities he is referred to by those who know him intimately as a recluse from society who cares no more for female charms than for the inanimate attractions of the sphinx of Egypt. So, at least the belles of Washington charge against him after wasting their most fascinating allurements upon him in the vain effort to draw the bachelor out of his shabby room and into the vortex or giddy swim of Washington society. They say he is devoid of natural appetite and passion.

Though described as quiet in manners, quiet in dress, and quiet in every detail of his life, he is yet capable of making considerable political noise when noise is deemed policy. Neither wine nor woman having any special allurements for him the uprightness of his private life is never questioned and the foul breath of society scandal never soughs or sighs through his whiskers. From all of which we are driven to conclude that if his public career will bear the same crucial test that his private life has thus far borne then worse men than Senator Hill, after all, have represented New York in Congress; and some among them also have presumed to aspire considerably higher than they ever reached. If he enters the gubernatorial contest in earnest he will make a very hard man for Mr. Morton to beat for Governor.

Our Candidate for Congress.

During the sitting of the conference of this District, the whole State was watching for the result, and when it was reached it was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the Democratic press. The candidacy of Mr. Buckalew has a promise of a competent representative in Congress—one who would honor the district and the State and in whom his party could confide for sound votes and enlightened legislation on public questions. On the occasion of the nomination the Philadelphia Record said:

The Democratic Congressional conference in the Seventeenth district (Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan counties) has brought its labors to a satisfactory conclusion by the nomination of ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew. There are few men in the State who from experience or natural attainments are able to render better service to the country than Mr. Buckalew. He is as wise as he is able and honest."

The Seventeenth district is now represented by one of the most capable and efficient members of the State delegation in Congress—Hon. S. P. Wolverton. The district is so strongly Democratic that a nomination is equivalent to an election. For this reason it is a matter of pride that the primary choice of the party should have been so admirable. It is an example which all parties might imitate with advantage to the general welfare.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

Sugar.

About the only industry now closing in this country, or running on short time, is the sugar refining industry of Louisiana. Report from that section is that Spreckels' Sugar Refinery has shut down for an indefinite period notwithstanding that the crop of cane is unusually large. It is the curtailment of the sweet sugar bounties and rebates that is twisting this very thrifty industry somewhat out of shape and making the faces of a very few rich manufacturers and planters look rather more sour than they used to look. We take it for granted that both Havemeyer and Spreckels and the Louisiana planters are rich enough to stand the shave much better than the poor consumers of sugar of the whole country can stand the bounty heretofore given the gentlemen engaged in this sweet industry. In this connection a well-to-do Louisiana sugar man was recently heard to remark:

"There is a determined feeling among the planters against the present administration on account of the new sugar schedule in the tariff bill and the delay in paying the former bounty, of which at least one-tenth of the whole or \$1,000,000 is still due."

"A syndicate of planters has employed Louis Sorer, an ex-Government official, to weigh and inspect the forthcoming output of refined sugar, on which the bounty would amount to upward of \$11,000,000. A sworn report of this is to be filed at Washington, D. C., and a fund is being raised to bring suit against the Government for the recovery of the amount of bounty claimed to be due upon this report. The former bounty on No. 1 grade, 90 test, was 2 cents per pound, and from 85 to 90 test, 1 1/2 cents per pound. The planters are in earnest about this matter, and the ablest counsel in the country will be employed to push their demands."

Report from Washington dated October 1st, is to the effect that Havemeyer and others have been formally indicted and held for contumacy before the investigating committee for refusing to answer questions put to them when under Senatorial examination. The cases will come up for argument on October 12. Inasmuch as the indictments against Havemeyer and Searles cover some twenty-eight type-written pages, considerable history of the sugar industry can no doubt be gathered from these pages by the earnest student of political economy. The questions were perhaps deemed impertinent by the sugar men for the reason that they tried to divulge which political party received the heaviest contributions from them. This was of course very impertinent.

A Southern Republican Fight.

Republicans in the south fight as earnestly as Democrats, it seems, when their political aspirations are likely to be thwarted. Republican heads were cracked in Gatlinburg, Tenn., recently. The fight took place in a Baptist church between the friends of Representative Houck and those of Henry Gibson, his rival Republican candidate for Congress. While Houck was educating his audience in the church Gibson's friends interrupted with hisses and howls. Here the deputy sheriff entered and the fight began. Stones and pistols were the weapons offensive and defensive. After the smoke of the battle reached the ceiling of the scarred edifice it was discovered that the leader of the Gibson men had his skull crushed, and a Houck man also had his bump of veneration interfered with.

The political party whose lines of policy will insure the greatest good to the greatest number is evidently the most deserving of the sovereign vote and support. The party promising the more equitable laws governing the commercial relations between the lofty is evidently the most deserving. As between caring for the classes and caring for the masses, both parties are just now in love with them asses.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

AND HATTER.



SUITS FROM \$18.00. **TROUSERS FROM \$5.00.**

CORNER MAIN & MARKET STS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sophia Knittle, late of Catawissa, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Catawissa, Pa., on Thursday, November 15th, 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

10-5-94. C. E. GEYER, Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between George S. Fleckenstine and Joseph Fleckenstine, under the firm name of Fleckenstine Bros., was dissolved on the 1st day of October, 1894. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said George S. Fleckenstine, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

GEORGE S. FLECKENSTINE, JOSEPH FLECKENSTINE, Orangeville, Pa., Oct. 1, 1894.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Stoker, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Susanna Stoker, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

9-27-94. CYRUS ROBBINS, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Leary McHenry, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Leary McHenry, late of Fishing Creek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

10-25-94. LAWSON McHENRY, Administrator.

ADJUDICATION OF CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1894, by the Mears Manufacturing Company, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 22, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the change of name of the said Mears Manufacturing Company (a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1883), to that of the Keystone Foundry and Machine Company.

WM. H. KNYDELL, L. S. WINTERSTEIN, Solicitors.

ALL MEN AND WOMEN

have business with others, and should, therefore, have a business education.

THE QUICKEST WAY

to get the best ideas of modern business practice is to attend the

Wilkes-Barre Business College, NEW ANTHRACITE BLDG., (All conveniences, elevator service.) 11 West Market. Wilkes-Barre.

This year's catalogue is something especially fine. Ask for it. 8-24-94.

HARD KNOCKS



A POINT TO ARGUE

SUCH AS THIS is apt to convince even the most doubtful, just as one trial

of

J. A. HESS' SHOES

will convince the best judges that he sells the best made.

J. A. HESS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

General or local Agents \$75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Shoe Machine. Washable shoes for a family in one minute. Wash, rinse and drive them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Best polished shoes, and cheerful wives. We needed a better method of making shoes. It breaks shoes, no more. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulate them. W. P. HARRISON & CO., Sole No. 12, Columbia, Pa.

ARE YOU READY

To look at the new styles of dress goods, coats, capes and shoes of fall and winter wear? We are prepared to show you the most desirable goods in these lines, and at prices that are extremely popular. Investigation on your part will convince you that this is true.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

was never more fully stocked with patterns than this year; and so when you buy them you have that exclusive style all to yourself.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

If you want anything in the line of shoes for yourself or children, boy's or girl's school shoes, we would like you to look at our stock. We carry as large a line as any one in town.

COATS AND CAPES.

We have these in abundance, more than we want; so if you want any come before all the different styles are gone.

Pursel & Harman, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE TIME IS HERE

when every good house keeper will think of cleaning house, and this in very many cases makes an opening for perhaps a new parlor suit, a chamber suit, a new carpet or two or something new in this line, and when these openings appear we ask you to bear us in mind as the people who have the

Best Goods for the Least Money.

Permit us to give you an idea as to what we can do for you in this line. Note a few of the prices:

ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS, Six pieces from \$20.00 up.
GOOD THREE PIECE CHAMBER SUITS from \$11.00 up.
HANDSOME WILTON RUG COUCHES from \$9.00 up.
OUR \$3.25 SILK PLUSH ROCKERS are corkers, AND OUR

\$12 SIDEBORDS ASTONISH THE NATIVES.

Ingrain carpet from 20c. per yard up, and 53c. buys the very best EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL. 62c. buys an excellent quality of tapestry, while 85 & 95c. buys the best velvets and body Brussels respectively. Furthermore we have full lines in centre and extension tables, hall racks, book cases, china closets, wardrobes, combination book cases and writing desk and everything that goes to make up a first-class furniture store.

While cleaning house you will doubtless want to brighten up the furniture, give it new lustre and make it look good as new. For this purpose call and get a bottle of our FURNITURE POLISH which will do the work for you and you will be happy. Remember we have also full lines of dry goods, notions, groceries, &c., &c., at correspondingly low prices.

Kindly favor us with a call and be convinced that the above are but a few of the many bargains we offer.

SNYDER & MAGEE CO., LIM., BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

On Monday last the editor of this paper entered upon the twentieth year of service in newspaper work.

The net proceeds of the supper at the Parish House last Saturday was about forty dollars.

J. R. Townsend is the leading Merchant Tailor of Columbia county. See his advertisement on fourth page.

The large French plate glass for Peacock's store front were found to be broken when the box was opened. It was probably done while unloading.

The amount of job printing done at this office during the past twelve months exceeds that of any previous year in the history of the paper.

There was a good attendance at the Opera House Monday night, and the audience was well pleased. Fabio Romani is a thrilling story, and it was well played by Walter Lawrence and company.

Judge C. G. Murphy received a scalp wound in a collision between two trains at Sunbury on Monday. He was on his way to Bloomsburg, when the train from Hazleton ran into the Shamokin train, upsetting the smoker and injuring a number of people.

The annual harvest home services will be observed in Trinity Reformed Church next Sunday, October 7th. The church will be appropriately decorated, and the pastor will preach sermons in harmony with the occasion. You are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. John P. Casey and Miss Mary Hoffman were married in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, last week Tuesday. Mr. Casey is connected with the Elevator Works, and they will soon go to housekeeping in W. H. Yetter's new house on Fourth street.

During the fair don't miss the attractions at J. G. Well's jewelry store. Just look at his prices on watches and jewelry. He instructs us to say that he will make a specialty on the sale of glasses during the week of the fair and will also examine your eyes free of charge. Reserve your cash and preserve your sight.

Having printed Hon. C. R. Buckalew's speech in full this week, in a supplement we would call the readers attention to the exhaustive argument and clear exposition made therein by him. It will be found to fairly and conservatively diagnose to political and commercial status of both parties, the trend and bearing of their aims and purposes, and their radical difference upon the issues of political economy which must soon again be submitted to the judgment and will and wish of the sovereign power.

Train Wrecking.

On the charge of causing a fatal train wreck at Fontanet, Ind., in July, four strikers were jailed at Terre Haute. To hang such criminals upon the presumption that they contemplated and premeditated murder would in our opinion be right in equity if not in law. And until something more than the kind treatment, the free lunch and the soft beds of our prisoners are meted out to such criminals train-wrecking, &c., is apt to grow more frequent as the chilling blasts of winter settle down upon us.

During Fair, for best photographs, go to M'Killip Bros.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The chairman has arranged for meetings to be held in the evening at half past seven o'clock, as follows:

- October 8th, Lightstreet.
- " 9, Millville.
 - " 10, Rohrsburg, Centralia.
 - " 13, Numedia.
 - " 15, Jerseytown, Grovania.
 - " 16, Mill Grove, (Terrace House.)
 - " 16, Elk Grove.
 - " 17, Diltz School House.
 - October 17, Mainville.
 - " 17, Montana, Red Tavern.
 - " 18, Millville.
 - " 18, Bear Gap.
 - " 19, Waller.
 - " 19, Shuman's Hotel.
 - " 20, Orangeville.
 - " 22, Derr.
 - " 22, Mifflin X Roads.
 - " 22, Catawissa.
 - " 23, Hetlerville.
 - " 23, Swamp's School House.
 - " 24, Stonytown.
 - " 24, Canby.
 - " 25, Espy.
 - " 26, Bendertown.
 - " 27, Jamison City.
 - " 27, Miller's Hotel.
 - " 27, Benton, afternoon.
 - " 29, Stillwater.
 - " 31, Forks.

November 1, Evers Grove.

Meetings for Bloomsburg and Berwick will be arranged hereafter, and due notice given.

The chairman has arranged 30 to 40 meetings to be held in Columbia county between now and the election, on Nov. 6. Speakers will be detailed for these meetings, and every one of them will be duly addressed by several competent persons.

The committeeman in each district will be expected to provide the house or place for the meeting, and to see that the notices are posted and duly circulated. They will at once put themselves in communication with the county chairman, at Bloomsburg, and give him from time to time such information on the state of the canvass as they can obtain. They and the vigilance committee are expected and directed to see every voter in the district, and see that no one stays at home on the day of the election. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

WM. CHRISMAN, Chairman.

School Bonds Taxable.

Instructions from Attorney General Hensel to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, recently issued, are to the effect that school bonds are taxable notwithstanding that school boards may issue them and mark them as "free from all taxation." The Attorney General says: "This form of bond establishes a contract between the board and the owner of the bonds to relieve him from any tax on them, and that the board is liable for the State tax."

Y. P. S. C. E.

A union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of Bloomsburg will be held in the Presbyterian church next Monday evening, beginning with a song service at 7:45 o'clock. A lecture on "The Christian Endeavorer's Duty to the Church," by S. M. Park, Esq., of Pittston, and an address, by District Secretary, J. C. Manning, will insure a profitable and interesting meeting. Let there be a full attendance of Endeavorers at this first meeting of our Local Union.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

During Fair, for best photographs, go to M'Killip Bros.

RISHTON'S

DRUG

STORE.

Opposite

Post

Office.

THREE STRIKES

1. Solid back hair brush, 25c.
2. Beautiful horn comb, 5c.
3. Purest drugs, skillfully compounded.

Don't Go OUT

Of town next week without at least coming in to see the finest and most complete Pharmacy in this part of the State.

Our windows will be especially attractive and will contain something never before brought to your notice.

University Extension in Bloomsburg.

Arrangements are being made to have a course of lectures in Bloomsburg on the University Extension plan during the present fall and winter. A committee of arrangements has been organized, and a public meeting is called for Monday evening next (Oct. 8) at 7.30 o'clock, in the Normal School Auditorium. The call is signed by many of the prominent citizens of the town, including Dr. Welsh of the Normal School, Paul E. Wirt, Mrs. Paul E. Wirt, Dr. Andrew Graydon, Miss Laura Waller, Mrs. L. E. Waller, Col. J. G. Freeze, Miss Eva Rupert, L. E. Waller Esq., Prof. L. P. Sterner and others.

I. THE AIM AND SCOPE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The purpose of the University Extension movement is to provide the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life. It is, in fact, an attempt to solve the problem of how much of what the Universities do for their own students can be done for persons unable to go to a University.

The movement was started in England, in 1872, by the University of Cambridge, and has been carried on by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with increasing success. Last year nearly 60,000 students attended courses of lectures at about four hundred centres in England and Wales.

THE OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY ARE:—

1st.—To collect information in regard to the progress of the work in all countries and through its publications make the results readily accessible to those interested in this system of instruction.

2d.—To carry on a practical experiment in University Extension instruction, aiming especially at a solution of the difficult problems involved in the work, confident that such a solution will be a permanent service to American education and render the further introduction of the system throughout the United States a matter of comparative ease.

3d.—To co-operate as far as possible with all institutions and organizations in their efforts toward the Extension of University Teaching, and to secure in every way possible for the people and for the universities the benefits offered by this movement.

The fundamental idea throughout has been education for busy people. The majority of the courses have been given in the evening, and the audiences have included persons drawn from all ranks of society, and of the widest diversity of previous education and training. Ladies, business and professional men, clerks and teachers in schools have all been represented in the lecture audiences, while some of the courses in cities have been largely attended by working people.

During the first season, 1890-1891, over forty courses of lectures were delivered in and near Philadelphia alone to an aggregate attendance of about fifty thousand. During the winter of 1891-1892, the number of courses under the direct management of the General Offices of the American Society was tripled, while affiliated societies have vigorously prosecuted the work in all parts of the country.

It will be seen that this system is adapted at the same time to persons who desire merely a general acquaintance with the subjects taught, as well as students who are anxious to make a more thorough study. The courses have covered various departments in Science, Literature, History, Economics and Art, and have been fully illustrated, where necessary, with experiments and diagrams or the lantern.

The cost to each person is very small, if a large number join the movement. Full information in regard to the nature of the courses and the methods of work can be had at the time of the meeting next Monday night. Everybody invited, including persons from neighboring towns.

By order of THE COMMITTEE.

If you want a good child's suit for 95c. go to Gross.

Burglary and Murder.

James Brown, of Slatesville, N. C., hid in his store to catch thieves recently but was himself caught and killed by the intruders who afterward escaped. It is not the safest plan to take chances with burglars who are always prepared to murder. The difference between a burglar and a murderer is but a step and a short one, and it is the height of folly to attempt to overpower them without hurting them. They always know the risks they run and are prepared for the worst if cornered. To shoot first is the only safe plan in dealing with burglars. And then keep on shooting until you relieve the law of all further trouble about them. In dealing with burglars the law is entirely to lenient in our opinion.

The finest line of fall and winter suits and overcoats for men, boys and children ever brought to Bloomsburg, at prices that will surprise you, can be seen at Gross.

Bankrupt Sale.

Watch and wait for the great Manufacturers' Bankrupt Clothing Sale. One of the largest wholesale clothing houses in Boston has recently failed for nearly \$250,000, and the assignee has ordered the stock to be disposed of as quickly as possible in order to make a final settlement with the creditors. Part of the stock, consisting of nearly \$35,000 worth of men's, boys' and children's suits and overcoats, has been brought here and will be closed out in ten days, on account of this great manufacturers' bankrupt clothing sale. The corner of Main and West Sts., (Baker's Undertaking Rooms, Bloomsburg, Pa.) has been rented for ten days only and this great bankrupt sale will commence on Friday October 5, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Everything will be sold at 45 cents on the dollar, as the sale must positively close in ten days to satisfy the creditors. Everything will go rapidly. This is the first Manufacturers' Bankrupt Clothing Sale of this kind that has ever occurred in this town and may never occur again. We mention a few of the Extraordinary Bargains that will be offered, and, bear in mind, there are one thousand different articles we cannot mention here. Follow our Prices:

\$2.75 will buy a good Men's Suit, worth \$7.00. Keep this suit home for three days, and if not soiled you may return the same and we hereby agree to return the \$2.75. \$5.00, \$6.00, and \$7.00, will buy a good Men's Cassimere Suit, worth \$11.00, \$13.00 and \$16.00. \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 will buy an Extra Fine Dress Suit in fine Cassimeres, Worsted or Clays, in all styles, worth \$17, \$19 and \$22. Men's All Wool Beaver Overcoats for \$4.50, worth \$10.00. Keep this coat home three days; if not soiled, you may return the same and we hereby agree to return the \$4.50. Extra Fine Beaver, Melton, Kirsey and Chinchilla Overcoats, in black, blue, brown and more colors, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$9.00—are a bargain for double the money. Men's Heavy Storm Overcoats, \$4.00 and \$6.50, worth \$9 and \$14.00. Men's good Every Day Pants for 60 cents only, worth \$1.25; 60 cent Pants worth \$1.75. All Wool Pants, \$1.75, worth \$4. The finer assortment in pants at less than half their value. Knee Pants for 15 cents only, worth 35c. Men's shirts for 15c., worth 40c. Men's heavy Caps for 15 and 25 cents, worth 35 and 50 cents. Men's Fine Derby Hats for 90c. and \$1, in black and brown, worth \$1.50 and \$2. Also soft hats for 50 and 75c., really worth double. Our space is too limited to quote any more prices. So come and see for yourself. Remember the place and day of opening. It is on Friday, Oct. 5th, at 9 a. m., in Baker's Furniture Store, corner of Main and West Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa. Here you can secure your bargains and get your Fall and Winter Clothing at less than half price.

The Political Struggle.

Wm. M. Singery, of Philadelphia, in a pointed little speech before thousands of people, formally accepted the Democratic nomination for governor on the 29th ult. It is said that at least 5,000 eager listeners packed the Academy. The Democratic organizations of the city turned out in full force, while a few disaffected, always to be found disgruntled until pacified with promised "pup," were conspicuous for their absence.

Mr. Singery's acceptance of the nomination was couched in the following remarks from him:

On behalf of my colleagues and for myself, the honor done us by the Democracy of Pennsylvania in naming us as their candidates for the state ticket and the kind terms in which you have given us formal notice of their action, are duly appreciated.

We accept the nominations and endorse the platform approved by the convention. Tariff reform, honest money, frugal federal, state and municipal government are aims worth fighting for. When we shall be able to divorce politics from business so as to let the people do their own banking, trading, carrying and manufacturing, precisely as we allow them to do their own farming, without meddling discrimination for or against any special interest, and only restricted by such few general laws as are necessary for the public safety and welfare there will be a return of settled prosperity.

The people can take care of themselves. Legislation which promotes capitalistic aggregations, syndicates, trust and political combinations for the purpose of plunder, promotes counter organizations of the plundered, and disorganizes society. A resumption of simpler Jeffersonian methods, in which nothing shall be undertaken by the government which may be accomplished by individual exertion, should be the basis of Democratic effort. To this end let us unitedly strive. When the fathers declared the people were capable of self government they meant it in the strictest sense of the phrase.

Our best efforts will be given to make the campaign successful, and we beseech you to give earnest attention to general organization and special organization in your indi-

A Letter of

RECOMMENDATION.

New York, Sept. 17, 1894.

Messrs. J. M. Gidding & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—I honestly and conscientiously recommend my boy's suits to you as the very best that I know how to make, sewed with pure linen thread, made with double knee and seats and are double sewed. Thousands of my little boys all over the country are using them—and mothers would not think of buying any others. You can recommend them to your trade as being the very best made. I am extremely glad to hear that you are handling my suits as well as knee pants and know that you shall make many little friends by doing so. Hoping that mothers will appreciate my efforts and wishing you success, I remain



The above letter speaks for itself and we recommend the above suit to our customers as the very best—we are selling them at \$3 in ages from 4 to 15.

We'd like to have you call in and look them over, feeling certain that they will more than please you. Hoping to see you at our store we are, yours respectfully,

J. M. Gidding & Co.,

HATTERS, CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

vidual districts. It is upon this earnest and efficient organization that the result depends. The Democracy deserves success for their efforts, and you, gentlemen, can make it so. I thank you for myself and on behalf of my colleagues on the ticket for this great demonstration here to-night. If the kindness, the harmony, the aggression manifested by this meeting represent the tone of the Democracy of Philadelphia it means success in November. You should not forget, however that it remains with you, the rank and file and the working forces of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, to assure us the fruits of our enthusiasm by organization in every ward and in every precinct every ward in this city, which will prevent the frauds now contemplated upon the ballot box by our opponents from reaching their fruition in November. I am personally deeply grateful to you for this warm reception this evening, and in my gratitude to you I am joined by my honored old mother, who stands here by my side."

Ambrosia.

Under the euphonious title of "ambrosia" whiskey selling by stealth has been discovered at several county fairs in Pennsylvania. The Carlisle Herald speaks of "ambrosia" vendors at their fair who persisted in selling it even after charges were formally preferred against them for selling liquor without a license. After the warrant was duly served, and the suit brought against them they secured the necessary bail to prevent interruption, and on the same day continued their business at the old stand just as though nothing had happened, and as though the elixir of life was to be found in "ambrosia." The district attorney had a notion to get cross at the avidity displayed on the fair ground for "ambrosia."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rishton. 6-15-1y.

Hats and caps in all the latest shapes and colors in soft and stiff at Gross' N. Y. store.

Did you see those men suits Gross is selling at \$2.50. You pay \$5.00 for same elsewhere.

Don't pay any attention to fake sales when you can buy good legitimate clothing for less money at Gross'.

Good solid pantaloons for 50c. at Gross'. Price elsewhere, \$1.00.

Men's shirts at Gross' in all sizes, soft finish and laundered for 15c. and 30c. Prices elsewhere, 50 and 75c.

I never have any special sales, but you can buy to-day, to-morrow or any other day, good honest clothing for yourself or your boy at rock bottom prices, which cannot be equaled elsewhere. Louis Gross.

The finest line of dress suits ever brought to this city consisting of regents, single and double breasted, sacks, cutaways. Prices from \$6.00 to \$15.00 can be found at Gross' N. Y. store.

All my clothing are bought for cash. That means a saving of at least 20 per cent. to the purchaser, and is the reason why I can sell good goods so low in price. Louis Gross.

You can buy of Gross a fine blue Kersey dress overcoat for \$6.00, sizes 34 to 42; price elsewhere \$10.00.



Breaking in isn't needed, with the Ball corset. It's easy from the start. Coils of tiny wire springs in the sides make it so. There are bones that bend, but can't break, and soft eyelets that won't cut the laces. You'll like it. If you don't, after a few weeks' wear, just return it and get your money. For sale by Pursell & Harman.

LAUNCHING A BATTLESHIP.

It's a Complex Problem, and a Slight Mistake Would Cost Millions.

Albert Franklin Mathews tells an interesting story of "The Evolution of a Battleship" in the Century. This is a history of the construction of the Indiana, so far the only vessel of this class we have in our navy. After describing the wonderful power of this monster, the most formidable engine of war in the world, and the manner of its construction, Mr. Mathews says: So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the Indiana, Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American shipbuilding. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they are sawed apart and the vessel starts. The upper part of the ways slides into the water with the vessel, and the lower part, with the smoking hot tallow, remains stationary.

A launch in these days is so smooth, and so soon ended, rarely exceeding more than twelve seconds from start to finish, that one scarcely realizes its difficulties. Three things are absolutely necessary: it must be on time when the tidal wave is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water, and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the careful engineer-in-charge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of one foot, on its way down the incline. There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two-thirds in the water. The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel, and throws its weight on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes, and should the ways break down the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly \$2,000,000 in a ship like the Indiana, when it was launched.

The launch over, the machinery is lifted in and fitted, and then come the board of government experts, who look the vessel over inch by inch, the fires are started and trial trip follows. For four hours amid suppressed excitement that answers nervously to every quiver of the vessel, the engines are run at full speed. A premium or a penalty is at stake now. The breakage of a bolt or the disarrangement of a valve may mean thousands of dollars of loss to the contractors. Trained workmen are locked in the fire-rooms, not to be released until the test is over. Cooled drinking water with oatmeal sprinkled upon it is run down to them in a rubber tube from a barrel on the deck. A hose is played on the costly machinery in places where there is danger from overheating, as though it were on fire. Almost every pound of coal used on the trip is carefully selected.

When the four hours are passed and the strain is over, a sigh of relief from everyone on board, and even from the vessel herself, goes up, and the ship passes from the contractor to the government, and day after day while she is in commission the flag will be saluted, and the scores of more or other ceremonies and formalities observed on a man-of-war will follow.

Sinking an Artesian Milk Well.

There comes, in the life of every man who cannot afford it, a time of burning unrest, when he is overpowered by an uncontrollable desire to live in the country, writes Robert J. Burdette in the "Ladies' Home Journal." A railroad man, who doesn't know for the life of him which end of the plow you hitch the horses to, is always longing to go on a farm; a successful merchant, who vaguely knows that you dig potatoes, although by that he rather understands that you mine them, as you do coal; bankers, after a certain time of life, for a cheap little place, not too far out of town, where he can sink an artesian milk well and raise his own bananas, of which he is very fond. And I once knew an able and able lecturer, who had lectured on "The Pyramids, Their Cause and Effect," for twenty years, and who was far more afraid of a horse than a tramp is of work, and who thought that cows shed their horns every spring, from which source the brass bands renewed their supply of instruments. Well, that man left the platform at last and invested the spoils of many successful lecture tours in a stock farm. We cannot help it; out of the dust we came; back to the soil we are drawn. We are children of the earth, and we do love to creep back into the mother-arms, and to get our faces down close to the sweet old mother-heart, when the shadows begin to grow long, when the days of second childhood come upon us, and the time draws near when she will take us into her arms for the last time and hush us to sleep on her cool breast.

Reeping Woodwork Clean.

Of all woodwork that with the high carnish polish is the most difficult to keep looking well—it is so easy to mar it and so difficult to repair, writes James Thomson in the Ladies' Home Journal. When dents and scratches do not go entirely through the polish they may sometimes be removed by rubbing over with flannel oil and rotten stone, using a small piece of flat felt to do the rubbing. Care, however, should be used so as not to rub too hard. Hardwood floors, if polished with shellac or varnish, may be first washed with soap and water, and then thoroughly rubbed with a cloth, wet with oil and turpentine or kerosene and water; this will make them look as well as when new. Floors finished by the waxen method of our ancestors may be revived by the use of turpentine.

A Use. "I don't see what business a kitchen has on earth," said the irritable man. "Oh," replied the philosopher, "he is very useful." "How?" "He makes you appreciate the people who are good-natured."

SINGING MOUNTAIN.

Nevada Has a Musical Wonder, Whose Sweet Strains Fuzzled Prospectors.

In the Truckee mining districts, down the Truckee river near Pyramid lake, is situated Nevada's musical mountain. This mountain was first discovered by the white settlers in 1893, at which time there was some excitement in regard to the mines found in its neighborhood. The discoverers were a party of prospectors from the Comstock.

They had pitched themselves at the foot of the mountain, and for a few evenings thought themselves bewitched. Each evening, a little after dark, when the air was calm and all was quiet, a mysterious concert began. Out from the face of the big mountain were wafted soft strains that seemed to quiver as they floated over the camp. The music then appeared to pass over until it was far, far away and almost lost in the distance, when, beginning with a tinkling as of many little silver bells, there would be a fresh gust of sweet notes from the mountain.

During the daylight hours little of the mysterious music was heard, and it was soon settled that it was not caused by the wind. A spring near which the explorers had pitched their tent afforded the only good camping grounds in the neighborhood, and as each new party of prospectors arrived at the spot the wonder grew.

Some Plute Indians who came along and camped at the spring were found to be acquainted with the peculiar musical character of the mountain. They called it the "Singing Mountain."

Some of the men collected in the camp became more interested in the mountain than in prospecting, and gave most of their time to an investigation of the mysteries of the musical sounds heard to proceed from it. They found that the whole face of the mountain was covered with thin flakes of a hard crystalline rock. There were great beds of these flakes. The investigators concluded that the musical sounds heard proceeded from this loose material, huge drifts of which seemed to be gradually working their way down the steep face of the mountain.

At all events, the strains heard at the foot of the mountain in the evening's stillness seemed to be produced by the untiring and blending of the myriads of bell-like tinklings proceeding from the immense beds of slaty flakes creeping, glacier-like, down the slope.

This solution of the mystery of the musical mountain is the only one worthy of notice. As no mines of value were found, the district was soon deserted and has since seldom been visited. Therefore, few, except the old-time prospectors, knew much about the singing mountain.—Virginia Enterprise.

How Mehrmann Became a Lion-Tamer.

Mr. Mehrmann, who is perhaps as high an authority on the subject of wild-beast taming as there is, says that the only special qualities he knows of that are requisite to the tamer, are a perfect freedom from nervousness and an inexhaustible patience; and he holds that almost any man who will take the necessary time and trouble can become one. Five years ago he himself was engaged in business in Germany, and had never so much as thought of entering a lion's cage. He knew nothing about wild beasts except what he had picked up in a general way from his brother-in-law, Carl Hagenbeck. He had never had any fondness for the society of tigers or lions, and if any one had predicted that five years later he would be one of the most skillful tamers in the world, he would have considered the man crazy. But he suffered a business failure and was questioning what he should do.

"Why don't you become a lion-tamer?" said Carl Hagenbeck to him one day. "An intelligent man like you ought surely to be able to manage animals as well as the thick-headed fellows who work for me."

Mr. Mehrmann thought it over, and decided that he would act on Hagenbeck's suggestion.

A few weeks later a new consignment of lions and tigers arrived at Hamburg, directly from Asia and Africa, where they had been recently caught. None of them was as much as a year old. Unless animals are taken at less than three years, they cannot be trained. But with these cubs Mr. Mehrmann had no more difficulty than the most experienced tamer would have had. He entered their cages every day, and at the end of a few months had made them understand that he was their master.—McClure's Magazine.

Explained At Last.

He—"Why do you women always begin a novel at the end instead of the beginning?"

She—"In the first place, we don't do anything of the kind. In the second place, if we did it would be because the end of the book is where the marriage comes in, and we naturally want to get the disagreeable part of the story disposed of, so we are free to enjoy the lovemaking."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mrs. Sherwood's Quaint Idea.

Mrs. John Sherwood, not being able to send expensive presents to the wedding of her friends, has a quaint idea of her own. She will write upon parchment some original lines apropos to the occasion, tie them daintily with white ribbons and send it, with gracious words of congratulation. One of last fall's brides had one sent to her framed, and she thinks as much of it as if it had been a parure of diamonds.

French Schools to Be Clean.

Scientific cleanliness and health are to be promoted in France. Boiled water to drink, school rooms cleaned with disinfectants instead of dry dusters and brooms, and an antiseptic cleanser once a week, are the orders given by the prefects of the French educational departments of the various schools.

What's In a Name.

"This is a beautiful moonlight scene you have here, isn't it?" "Miss Brewster—" "I will see in just a moment, when I find the little book that I keep the names in."—Chicago Post-Occur.

The Widowed Farmer.

BY ROSELY D. STEVENSON.

Since Hanner died the sun don't shine so bright, The stars don't twinkle near so keen at night, The church bell Sunday mornin' ain't the cheer.

It had when she was here, Since Hanner died.

The very chickens misses Hanner's care, And go round with a sorter lonesome air; There ain't no kind of joy about the place Without her smilin' face, Since Hanner died.

The garden tools hangs in the apple trees, The hoesweeds are akillin' off the peas; There's no one here to hoe the taters now, Er feed the hogs an' cow, Since Hanner died.

I s'pose, of course, I'd orter be resigned, But when I look on in the shed and find The ax she chopped the wood with all these years,

I wet it with my tears, Since Hanner died.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles.—W. S. Rishton Druggist.

Special Favors and Their Outrillment.

The favored high protectionist, no matter what his politics or whether his favored industry he located in the north or south, is apt to ouch, whine and rebel whenever for the general good and for the sake of equity it becomes necessary to somewhat curtail his benefits. "Splitting the solid South" is what Republicans call withholding bounties from those of the south who want of course to monopolize the sugar making industry by controlling the output and regulating the prices. All the rebelling sugar-makers of the south want of course is the continued monopoly that the Republicans offer not only to them, but to all our arrogant and highly protected industries. If the issue of protecting the few to the injury of the many will not split the solid south, then she is, indeed, politically impregnable. It is said the Louisiana sugar-planters want protection and monopoly of the sugar business a great deal more than they want a solid south or anything else within the gift of the Democratic party. And, hoping for this special advantage, without regard to what sugar may cost the boarding-house keeper it is said they have already ceased to be Democrats, and will hereafter affiliate with the party that favors the highest kind of high protection for the classes. As for the masses they can kind of look after themselves, and by attending to their own business they will have enough to do, especially if they keep out of debt and pay for their sugar, coal, iron, &c., at the high protective rates that our sympathetic home producers exact from them.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist, tf.



DR. E. GREWER,

The Philadelphia Specialist.

And his associated staff of English and German Physicians, are now permanently located at

OLD POST-OFFICE BLDG.,

Scranton, Pa.

The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of physiology and surgery at the Medical-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia.

His specialties are chronic Nervous, Skin, Heart, Womb and Blood diseases.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The symptoms of which are dizziness, lack of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and dull, distressed mind, which unfits them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible; distressing the action of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately and be restored to perfect health.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED,

Weakness of Young Men Cured.

If you have been given up by your physician, call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers and Cripples of every description. Consultation in English and German free, which shall be considered sacred and strictly confidential. Consultations free and strictly sacred and Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 9 to 2.

Enclose five recent stamps for symptom blanks and my book called "New Life."

I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone whom I cannot cure of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS.

DR. E. GREWER, OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING, SCRANTON, PA.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

\$10. It's a small sum. It's enough to Clothe you right—our word for it. \$10.

Never in all our business years have we known such times in the selling of our Good Clothing. Everybody wants it, almost. Certain it is that one busy day succeeds another. The unusual conditions through the death of one of our firm continue in force, and the lowering of prices is very great beyond what we ever expected.

The Very Low Prices are responsible for the Business The Very Low Prices are responsible for the Business

What used to cost \$10 and \$12—Men's All Wool Suits, \$5 and \$6.75 What used to cost \$10 and \$12—Men's All Wool Suits, \$5 and \$6.75 What used to cost \$16.50—Men's Fine Worsted Suits, \$12 New Lots Men's All Wool Fall Overcoats, heretofore \$10 for \$5 New Lots Men's \$15 and \$20 Fall Overcoats now \$7.50 and \$10 Good Suits for Boys, never less than \$5 before—\$3.50 now

We believe this is a time of special advantage for buyers to lay in their clothes. In many instances, at the outlay of just half last year's money you are provided with dependable Clothing for which you have the guarantee of this house that quality is right. The imperative pressure to sell governs all our prices. It's impossible mostly to buy as low. It's impossible to buy lower, unless you waste your money for what isn't trustworthy. Bring back anything you buy from us, if you're dissatisfied anyway.

What it costs to get to the City:

Buy a moderate amount of our Clothing and it costs you nothing for Railroad fare. We pay it both ways.

WANAMAKER & BROWN SIXTH AND MARKET PHILADELPHIA

DRILLS! DRILLS! DRILLS!

We are agents for THE BUCKEYE, THE FARMERS' FAVORITE and THE RICHMOND CHAMPION GRAIN DRILLS.

A trio with which we are not afraid to meet all competition. Look at them before you buy a drill. The price is right.

We have also the celebrated

OLIVER • CHILLED • PLOWS.

You need but to see them in use to be convinced that they are all we claim for them.

D. W. KITCHEN, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

BLOOMSBURG, Penna.

ELY'S CATARRH J. R. SMITH & Co. CROWN ACME,

is quickly absorbed. The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.

IT WILL CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

Catalogue and Price Lists On application.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

7-1345-N. & C.

DR. E. GREWER, OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING, SCRANTON, PA.

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$5.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Chickering's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. A new, reliable and safe remedy for the Female. Now used by over 50,000 ladies monthly. Beware of imitations. Name on wrapper, and in full on box. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper, Chickering Chemical Co., Madison Square, New York. Sold by all local Druggists.

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PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Kaiser Wilhelm sits for his photograph about once a week.

Edison, the inventor, has never carried a watch in his life. He says he has never wanted to know the time.

The son of President Tyler, who acted as the latter's confidential secretary at the White House, is now seventy-five years old and a resident of Georgetown.

The Infanta Eulalia is residing in London, where living is more economical. Her pension has been reduced and she is attended only by a maid of honor.

Miss Maria Gonzales Hermosilla has just been appointed postmistress in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. The appointment is regarded as marking an epoch in the history of Mexico.

President Elliot, of Harvard, in a recent address, advised students to thus apportion their day: Study, ten hours; sleep, eight; exercise, two; social duties, one; and meals, three hours.

A granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, the southern statesman, has just made a success in France, playing in French with a French company the role of "Hermione" in Racine's "Andromaque."

The most adventurous journey said to have ever been taken by a woman recently completed by Mrs. Littledale, who, with her husband, started from Constantinople and crossed Asia to Shanghai.

George Westinghouse, inventor of the Westinghouse air-brake and the various patents that bear this name, is said to be at work on a new underground electric system that will fairly revolutionize present electric systems.

Miss Lucy M. Booth, daughter of Gen. Booth, of Salvation Army fame, has command of the India forces of the army, with her headquarters at Bombay. The Indian army embraces seven divisions, subdivided into twenty-one districts, 122 corps and 293 outposts.

Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg, is said to be paying marked attention to Miss Anna Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, who is in Paris. Perhaps it would be more correct to say the Battenberg princeling is looking with loving eyes upon the Gould millions.

When it comes to costly toys the latest present to the boy king of Spain may be said to cap the climax. It is nothing less than an Infant Regiment, comprising 400 warriors, ranging in age from five to eight years. This is indeed teaching the young idea how to shoot.

A number of letters written by Edgar Allan Poe and never published have just been found among the papers of Dr. Rufus Griswold, Poe's biographer. They are to be divided into three parts, relating separately to Poe's life in Richmond, Philadelphia and New York, will be edited by Prof. George W. Woodberry, and published in one of the magazines.

There are eight women colonels in Germany, all of whom draw their pay regularly—namely, the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria.

The yearly salary of Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock light-house, at the south end of Newport harbor, is \$750 and two tons of coal. She is past fifty now, her hair streaked with gray and her face somewhat rugged and weather-beaten, but she is still alert and strong. She began her wonderful record of life-saving with the rescue of four small boys, whose boat capsized in the harbor before her.

Adna Adams Treat, of Denver, Col., is said to be the oldest Freemason in the United States. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 8, 1797. In 1823 he became a member of Apollo Lodge of Troy, N. Y., and he is still a member of that organization. In 1825 he married Miss Jane Kellay, of Troy, who died October 28, 1890. For a number of years Mr. Treat has lived in Denver, with his daughter, the wife of Dr. Burnham, of that city. The old Mason and his bride were regarded as the handsomest couple in Troy back in 1825. Mr. Treat is hale and hearty in his ninety-eighth year, and bids fair to reach the concluding years of the century. He has been a Mason more than seventy years.

FACTS AND STATISTICS.

The high cirrus clouds are believed to be formed of snowflakes.

The principle of trial by jury was inaugurated in 468. Every accused person to be tried only by his equals.

One of the largest hospitals in the world is the Misericordia of Rio Janeiro. It receives annually 13,000 patients.

In 1790 only 3.35 per cent. of the population of the United States lived in cities; in 1890, the percentage had increased to 29.12.

For an economical people the French are very lavish when it comes to paying their President, who has a salary of \$240,000 a year.

The number of railway employees in this country is about 1,000,000, not more than 150,000 of whom belong to the ranks of organized labor.

M. Casimir-Perier, the new President of France, received from his father the sum legacy of 40,000,000 francs and has since added largely to his fortune. The railroads are to the land what water is to the ocean, and travel over either must be free and untrammelled else commerce is destroyed and the people suffer.

Chicago's elevated road is to be equipped with electricity, and its smoke-hurling and oil-dropping locomotives will have to go. Chicagoans are to be congratulated.

Mexico will bring out its first issue of pictorial postage stamps in September. The various denominations will represent the growth of Mexico's mail service from the mule to the railway.

The oldest living white pioneer of California is Col. James L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco. He is also said to be the oldest military man in the country, the oldest officer west of New York and the father of agriculture in California.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Call not that man wretched who, whatever his he suffers, has a child to love.—Southey.

Courtesy is the art of taking your fellow-creatures by the right hand instead of the wrong.

Hell will be the hottest to the sinner who goes to it from the bosom of the church.—Rams' Horn.

The heart resembles the ocean; has storm and ebb and flow, and many a beautiful pearl lies in its depths.

Speaking much is a sign of vanity, for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deed.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

A peaceful dog may not fight, but he often does that which is worse—he watches where the other dog hides his bone.

Many a man would carry a burden contentedly if officious persons did not tell him it was too heavy.—Milwaukee Journal.

"Miss Twister is one of the women who goes in for dress reform." "Dear me, now if she'd only never come out again."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mamma—"Well, Walter, how do you like your new tutor?" Walter (with unforgotten enthusiasm)—"Good—way up to G. He's sick half the time."—New York Truth.

"John came home last night with a terrible jag on." "Any particular cause for it?" "Yes, I believe yesterday was a bargain day at two of the biggest saloons."—Judge.

St. Peter—"What are you?" New Arrival—"I am part of a boy who was celebrating the Fourth of July. The rest of me will be along presently."—New York Truth.

"Why do you not send Strong away for his health?" Doctor—"He has too much as it is. It's all I can do now to keep him in bed long enough to get a decent bill."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

First Denver Burglar—"What did you find upstairs?" Second Denver Burglar—"Nothin' but silver." First Denver Burglar—"Throw it away quick! Here's a bar'l of potatoes."—New York Truth.

Little Sister—"You'll make yourself snub-nosed if you push the washrag to your face that way. Why don't you wash down?" Little Brother—"I wasn't told to wash down, I was told to wash up."—Good News.

"Do you believe in second sight?" asked Dumley of Jack Pott; and the other answered grimly: "No, I saw a man with four axes the other night, and I shall not try a second sight for some time."—Boston Commercial.

Don't worry whether the man who says nice things to you means them or not. The fact that he takes the pains to say them is a compliment. He doubtless has an ax to grind, but it doesn't follow that you must be the grindstone.

Little Ethel—"I wonder why men like to talk about their old school-days?" Little Johnny—"I suppose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him."—Good News.

Housewife (showing sample of milk to local dairy-keeper)—"Look here! I bought this milk of you—it's half water, and the rest is chalk, and you sold it as 'pure country milk.'" The Milk Maker (with dignity)—"Madam, the pure all things are pure."—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Quickleigh—"The first man who ever proposed to me said that if I would not marry him he would blow his brains out." Miss Wonder—"Good gracious! He must have been crazy. Why didn't you have him put under restraint?" "I did. I married him." New York Herald.

"Now," said the bird dealer, "if a man came in to buy a parrot and asked you if the bird swore, what would you say?" "W-y," said the boy who wanted a job, "I'd sorter ask if he swore like and pretend not to understand him. Then if he got mad and cussed me, I'd tell him yes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Miscellany—"My dear brother, there is a tinge of divine love in the heart of every man, however humble." Kentucky Mountaineer—"Don't bleeve no sich derned thing!" "Then tell me, brother, what is it that prompts you to love your wife?" "Me? My wife?" "Yes, sir." "Huh! Ye nevah seed hush hoe co'n, did ye?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Presbyterian elder attended a Methodist revival which he found too noisy to his taste. He ventured to say to a leading member: "Could we not carry on these meetings with less noise?" adding that Solomon's temple was built without any sound, not even of a hammer. The Methodist brother replied: "We are not building a temple; we are blasting rocks."—Western Recorder.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

We that swell in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.

Occupation is the necessary basis of all enjoyment.—Leigh Hunt.

Wealth is a blessing if God sent it; a temptation if man ask it.—Clerke.

Our actions are our own; their consequences belong to Heaven.—Francis.

We do not count a man's years until he has nothing else to count.—Emerson.

Love thyself last. Drink deep the peccard anodyne of selfishness.—Edwin Arnold.

"It's better to say, 'This one thing I do,' than to say, 'These forty things I dabble in.'"—Washington Gladden.

There are too many people who never get religion enough to make them look pleasant in church.—Rams' Horn.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are going.—O. W. Holmes.

Divine knowledge is not as the light of the moon to sleep by, but as the light of the sun to work by.—Rev. William Secker.

They do not become holy by a careless wish; there must be earnest consideration, deliberation and study in inquiry.—Spurgeon.

The Sunday is the core of our civilization, dedicated to thought and reverence. It invites to the noblest solitude and to the noblest society.—Emerson.

THEIR ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

All Went Merry as a Marriage Bell Till He Struck the Road.

Mrs. Goforth (as her husband enters)—"I'm dreadfully disappointed about dinner to-day, John. I was going to have it so very nice, but it seems as if everything had gone wrong."

Mr. Goforth (cheerfully)—"Never mind, my dear. This 'flat' business is new to us both, and I'm prepared to make allowances. If you only knew how I pity those fellows downtown who have to go home to a boarding house! What's for dinner, anyway?"

Mrs. Goforth—Roast lamb.

Mr. Goforth—Smells a little like mutton, but that's nothing when a man is hungry, and I'm hungry as a whiff of wind. What else?

Mrs. Goforth—I was going to have green peas, but the grocer sent string beans, and Bridget was all the afternoon trying to shell them, until I stopped her.

Mr. Goforth—That's what you get for hiring a greenhorn. But you would have her, you know. What else?

Mrs. Goforth—I made some very nice bouillon myself this morning and set it out on the fire escape, and the third floor's pot plants fell down into it, and broke that Wedgewood tureen your Aunt Pamela gave us for a wedding present. Then the janitor's cat got on to the dumb-waiter and ate our Little Neck clams, and when Bridget spoke to him about it he was most impatient; told her she had "no business to leave them there," and we'd "find our refrigerator in the inner hall." Just as if I didn't know that! But we've no ice to-day, for the ice man forgot us.

Mr. Goforth—Sold our chunk for cash more likely, as it's a warm day.

Mrs. Goforth—Then the butcher never sent the meat, and Bridget wouldn't go for it; said she "was no messenger boy," and I had to go after it twice myself. First time I wouldn't carry it home, for I knew it would make you so mad if you saw me. But I had to the second time, and I bought three nice boxes of berries; but there's only about five that are ripe. Bridget says the grocer boy must have picked them over.

Mr. Goforth—How long has the lamb been cooking?

Mrs. Goforth—About—half an hour.

Mr. Goforth—Put on your bonnet, Emily, and we'll go out to a restaurant. I don't mind any kind of meat a little underdone, but I can't eat lamb while it's still frisking.—Judge.

Arming.

Mrs. Brady—Oh! Missus O'Toole, yer be worrukin' nothin' at all day.

Mrs. O'Toole—Yis, O'm under bonds to kape th' pace for pullin' the hair of that bla'guard, Missus Murphy an' th' judge told me as if Oi touched her ag'in he'd force me th' dollars.

Mrs. Brady—An' yer is worrukin' hard so's to kape outen mischief?

Mrs. O'Toole—Between her teeth! No. O'm savin' oop th' foine.—Puck.

Shantytown Amusements.

Mrs. O'Ballygowen—How yez heard th' news, Mrs. Dooley? A duthy bawthin Chinayour av th' name av Gin Sling how opened a lardnry on th' second rock furnist. Badless 't' im! A-taken' th' washin' out av honest women's mout's! Begob, it's fallin' off av thim same rocks O'm hopin' he'll be an' frathertin' his oplum 'fint!—Judge.

An Explanation.

Husband—I wonder why Adam has never been made the hero of some play or drama?

Wife (who has been told of her husband's delinquencies)—Perhaps the reason Adam is not available as the hero of a play is because it was not possible to mix up in a social scandal with his wife's maid or some married woman.—Texas Sittings.

At Last.

"Would you take me for an energetic, imaginative man?"

"Oh, George; this is so sudden!"—Life.

Often the Case.

Miss Ingenue—What do you English college men call a graduate?

Jack Termyer—A fellow who has successfully been through a course of studies.

Miss Ingenue—Oh! And is an undergraduate a fellow who has been through a course of understudies?—Puck.

In Big Luck.

Gus De Smith—You seem to be in high feather, Snobblerly.

Snobblerly—Ah, yass. I am in high spirits! I've had tremendous luck—almost found a four-leafed clover, don't yer know. I found one with three leaves, yah Jovel!—Texas Sittings.

The Chicago Peacemaker.

Miss Terra—And so you really think, my dear, that Miss Lakofront is a proper person for me to know?

Miss Slow—Certainly, she is. Her family is one of the oldest in Chicago. They date back nearly to the great fire.—Brooklyn Life.

Struck It.

No doubt Gollash was much surprised when David knocked him down with a stone from a sling. Such a thing had never entered his head before.—Glean Falls Republican.

Stern Necessity.

Fred—So you're single again?

Ned—Yes, but I'll have to marry again in order to be able to pay my alimony.—Judge.

Experience.

"Are you accustomed to the care of children?"

Nurse—I should hope so. I've had six different places this last week.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and Stomach Disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your Headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. If

Boarding

And furnished rooms to rent on Main street. Steam, gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply to Mrs. M. M. Phillips, at Phillips' Cafe. If

BICYCLES FOR RENT.

Bicycles of every description for rent by the day or hour. Prices moderate, at

MEARS' BICYCLE LIVERY, Fifth Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

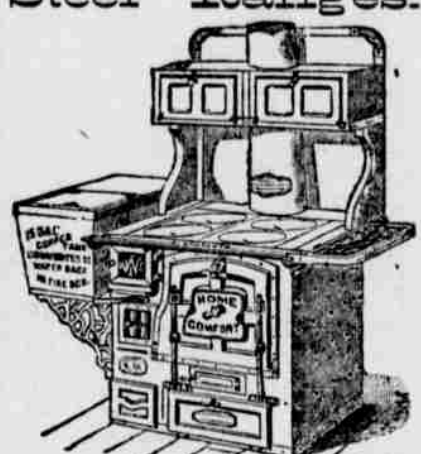
BADGENS. WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW samples of metal, celluloid, woven and ribbon badges for all kinds of orders and societies, and can have them made to order on short notice. See samples and get prices. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FEE BILL.—Justices and constables can procure copies of fee bill under the act of 1884, at The Columbian office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1889 concerning the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes and minks. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps. If

WANTED CORRESPONDING AGENT IN every town, to report on parties regarding opening or renting saloons, by the largest saloon manufacturers in the world. Good man can make \$5000.

ROTHCHILD'S SONS CO., 737 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME COMFORT Steel Ranges.



Wrought Iron Range Co.—ST. LOUIS MO.—

Founded in 1864. Paid up Capital \$1,000,000

PENNSY. COL. CO., PA., Aug. 11, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—We have purchased one of your Home Comfort steel ranges of your salesmen, Mr. Spotts, and are pleased to give our testimony for the benefit of your company and its employees. Have used it in baking bread, which it did nicely in forty minutes, with four small sticks of wood. The oven was ready for baking in twenty minutes from the time the match was applied to the wood.

We can heartily recommend it to all those who are in need of a good range as being far superior to any we have ever used.

D. A. MUNSON, E. L. MUNSON.

PENNSY. COL. CO., PA., Aug. 11, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—Having purchased one of your Home Comfort ranges am pleased to say that in my experience of twenty years housekeeping I find this range to be the best I have ever used.

It gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. In fact would use no other.

CELIA F. SHEETS.

CATAWISSA, PA., Aug. 18, '94.

GENTLEMEN—We are to certify that we purchased a Home Comfort range of your agent and it has indeed proved itself a comfort. We have used it with the utmost satisfaction for all cooking and for baking. It gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It affords us great pleasure in recommending it to any family in need of a first-class range.

HENRY GOTSCHALL, MRS. HENRY GOTSCHALL.

CATAWISSA, PA., Aug. 11, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—We take pleasure in stating that we are well pleased with the Home Comfort range purchased of Mr. Spotts. It gives entire satisfaction in all respects; it is a good baker, and for general cooking we can conscientiously recommend it to the public.

PHILIP WASHART, LIZZIE WASHART.

8-10-11.

Lumber For Sale

on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson township, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hemlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have sawmills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No. 1, all sizes & in. selected, \$1.50 M. No. 1, all sizes & in. best pine, \$2.50 M. Plastering lath, 4 ft. long, \$1.50 M. 3 ft. long, \$1.25 M. Hemlock, common sizes, \$8.00 M.

For special orders and for Terms &c., write or call at office of

CREASY & WELLS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FARMERS' HOTEL, Iron Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

First-class accommodations for regular and transient boarders. Good stable attached.

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R. RUSH ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office over Farmers' National Bank, in Mrs. Ent's Building, 1-12-'94.

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN

H. BIERMAN, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 208 W. 3d St. Until 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

S. B. ARMENT, M. D. Office and Residence No. 18, West Fifth DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY. (8 to 10 A. M. BLOOMSBURG OFFICE HOURS: 12 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. PA.

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DR. J. R. EVANS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Treatment of Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Office corner Third and Jefferson streets. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa. The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth \$100 to \$1500 per year at Willow Grove. Dwellings in Epp, Orangeville, and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power plant, mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. By M. F. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Foreign Pauper Labor.

Just as though that would settle the case and regain the lost prestige of the Republican party, the high protectionists of Pennsylvania are now wildly talking about a 300,000 Republican majority in Pennsylvania this fall. If with the aid of the foreigners in Pennsylvania who are engaged in mining coal and iron the Republicans of this State should carry it by 300,000 majority it would by no means obliterate the national education and aversion to high protective duties upon the necessities and commodities of life. If high protection on coal and iron means high wages to the foreigners who dig them out of the earth, as Republicans claim, what particular advantage is that to the American consumer who wants enough coal to keep warm in winter, or enough iron to shoe his horse with? Admitting that the foreigner is thus benefited, we are driven to wonder whether his gain is not the unprotected American's loss. It looks so.

Double Pay.

The celebrated Lexow investigation of New York city revealed the astounding fact that the city police were aiding and abetting all manner of criminals from the most proficient counterfeiter to the lowest prostitute. A division of the spoils was the requisite license fee for all manner of evil that was perpetrated without fear of arrest by the police. Thus the pay the police received from sneak thieves, burglars, green goods men, gamblers, cut throats and devils incarnate, on the one hand, and what they received as pay proper from the city authorities made their positions on the police force somewhat lucrative and filthy. If criminals are to be thus taxed and then exonerated by the police, then only the highest bidder for place on the police force should be accepted by the city authorities and all pay proper should cease; for New York police certainly don't deserve double pay.

MARRIED A POOR CASH-GIRL.

A Boston Millionaire's Son Weds One of His Father's Emuloves.

Boston society was recently agog over the sensational marriage of Bert White, twenty-one years old, son of R. H. White, Boston's millionaire dry goods merchant, and Miss Lucy Bartlett, a sixteen-year-old cash girl, formerly employed in his father's big store. The couple went to New York Wednesday with the bride's married sister and husband, and were married next day.

The girl was recently discharged by the angry parent on learning of the love match, and the son was ordered out of the store and away from home. He went to New York, where he became traveling salesman for a cloak house. Having thus achieved independence, he was in a position to offer his hand, as well as his heart, to the girl of his choice.

Light and Happiness Come to You—if you're a suffering woman. The messenger in this case is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Maidenhood, Womanhood, Wifehood, Motherhood, —all need the best of care, proper regard for hygiene and —the "Prescription."

It's a tonic and nerve, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar ills and ailments of women.

Some dispositions are sunny even in pain. But it was not meant that women should suffer so. She need not, while there's a remedy that regulates and promotes all the proper functions, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and vigor. In the "complaints," weaknesses, and irregularities of womanhood, it's the only guaranteed remedy.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you get your money back.

is perfectly, permanently and positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine prove that by their offer. It's \$5.00 cash for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. By all dealers in medicines; 50 cents.

THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Two years ago the friends of tariff reform elected ten of the thirty Congressmen of this State, and they were chosen on the distinct issue of revising our tariff laws in the interest of the people and against the interest of monopolies, trusts and favored classes. It was not a tidal wave of prejudice or passion that elected Mr. Cleveland President and chose a Democratic House and Senate. It was done after two years of the most thorough discussion of the subject by all classes of people, and the judgement of 1892 was rendered with as great deliberation as the people of the republic ever gave a national verdict.

Evil times came upon the country before the close of the Harrison administration. The Treasury, with over \$60,000,000 of surplus when Cleveland retired in 1889, and with some \$55,000,000 of the national bank trust fund transferred to the Treasury by act of Congress to arrest bankruptcy for a time, showed a deficit on the 4th of March, 1893, of about \$54,000,000. Thus not only the revenues of the government during the Harrison administration, two years of which were under the highest tariff taxes ever known in peace, under the McKinley tariff, were all expended, but about \$120,000,000 of surplus as well, and on the day that Secretary Carlisle entered the Treasury office he found an unsigned draft of his predecessor for \$3,000,000 for a long overdue claim that could not be signed by Secretary Foster because he had not enough money to pay it.

With the surplus expended and the Treasury literally bankrupted by profligacy, the country was ill prepared to meet another great evil that came as a logical legacy from the Harrison administration. The credit of the government was strained to the uttermost by the silver policy of the former administration that had passed by an almost strictly partisan vote what was known as the Sherman law, requiring the purchase of silver monthly. Our credit became weakened abroad, our securities held in foreign countries were thrown upon our market, we were drained of our gold even when the balance of trade was in our favor, and before Harrison was fairly out of office the tide of disaster had set in and business and industrial paralysis were upon us. Labor was thrown into idleness, capital became unremunerative, commerce and trade became stagnant, and the last year has been one of the severest depression felt by every condition and class, all of which is the logical result of the legacy left us by the administration that was defeated so overwhelmingly in 1892.

People do not reason when they are suffering from bread, and the rule of politics is uniform that the party in power is certain of apparent popular condemnation when disaster comes upon the business interests of the country, regardless of what men or what party may be justly held responsible. Tens of thousands of idle laborers have been made to believe in their distress that the Wilson tariff had produced the misfortunes which have fallen upon them, but every one who thus teaches knows better, and however the voters may be misled this year the fraud must soon recoil upon its authors and give more signal triumph for honest taxation and equality in tariff laws.

Pennsylvania will choose her thirty Congressmen at the November election. It is the boast of those who favor unjust taxes upon the many for the benefit of the few that they will carry all but three of our Congressional districts against tariff reform. The Republicans cannot do so, but the Democrats may give them nearly all of the districts of the State if they shall choose to do so. The Berks and Lehigh and the Northampton districts will certainly elect Democrats, but it is altogether possible for the Democrats themselves to commit the suicide of giving the Republicans the Northumberland district by defeating Mr. Buckalew, the ablest man on any ticket in the State. The Cumberland, Adams and York district, the Clearfield district and the Luzerne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill districts can be thrown against tariff reform only by the Democrats themselves voting against their own candidates and against their own faith. What ever the result may be, not one of these districts is against tariff reform, but party demoralization and industrial distress may make even honest men wrong themselves.

Every voter of Pennsylvania should well consider the important issue of tariff reform and cast his vote resolutely for his convictions in the selection of Congressmen. There have been disgraceful faction feuds in some districts, but no friend of honest and equitable taxation should permit his personal prejudices or disappointments to sway him to cast his vote against his own convictions on the most vital question that is before the people and certainly one of the most vital questions that can come before them for years to come. Pennsylvania can elect two tariff reformers to the next Congress or it can elect eight, depending solely upon the integrity which the friends of tariff reform adhere to their convictions in casting their votes in November next.—Times.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID
They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID
The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID
These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID
Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs, 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Court Proceedings Continued.

M. G. Hughes estate. B. F. Zarr continued as auditor.

Sale of real estate of Daniel Zarr ordered.

Charter granted to "Bloomsburg Social Club."

Report of viewers against a road in Pine twp., near Wagner's dam, confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers in favor of bridge over Smith's Run in Mifflin twp., confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers vacating road in Sugarloaf twp. near A. M. Vansickle's, confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers in favor of bridge over Raven Creek in Benton twp., confirmed absolute.

Com. vs. James Smith and Wm. Reed. Entering dwelling, &c., in day time without breaking, &c. Verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Henry Fitzwater. Larceny. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, and further sentence suspended.

Com. vs. Edward Ryan. Larceny. Defendant discharged by Court as insolvent, the Commissioners concurring.

Com. vs. Ray Golder, Wm. Golder and Andy Remly. Larceny. All being young boys and having confessed before the justice, no indictment was sent up to Grand Jury.

Com. vs. Geo. and Frank Chromis. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Thomas and Terrance Kerrigan. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, and recognition of defendants in \$300 to keep the peace for one year.

Bottler's license of Phil Sidler transferred to F. J. Hanrahan, Catawissa.

Com. vs. James Smith and Wm. Reed. Entering house, &c. Sentenced to pay costs and a fine of \$100 and undergo imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year at labor.

Com. vs. Joel Morton. Case settled.

Com. vs. Oscar Crouse. Continued.

Com. vs. Wm. John. Continued.

Com. vs. John Watters. Nol. pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

Com. vs. Elmer Crawford. Case settled.

Com. vs. Oliver Shoup. Continued.

Child not born.

Com. vs. O. Valkmar. Case continued; child not born. Same in case of Com. vs. Harry Keller.

Com. vs. John M. White. Case continued.

Report of viewers in favor of Road in Pine township near Frank Derr's, confirmed absolute.

Com. vs. Geo. Whitner. Larceny of a watch.

Com. vs. J. M. C. Ranck and wife Marie Ranck. Charge of maltreatment of child. True bill.

Court convened Monday a. m. with President Judge E. R. Ikeler and Associate M. Millard on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of Ash Bros. vs. The Berwick Water Company for a claim of damage by the defendant erecting the water works.

A struck jury was empaneled and Jackson and Scarlet attorneys to accompany the jury and sheriff on a trip over the ground.

The following jury was named:

A. M. Lutz, Mifflin.

John C. Robbins, Greenwood.

Jackson Stine, Cleveland.

Charles Sterner, Bloom.

Abram Stauffer, Hemlock.

John E. Creasy, Mifflin.

William Witner, Conyngham.

H. Fullmer, Fishing Creek.

William Mensch, Montour.

J. W. Keleher, Main.

Oscar Krouse, Mt. Pleasant.

William Hower, Franklin.

The following cases were ruled for trial, the others on the list continued:

G. F. Shuman vs. Wilson Richard.

G. F. Shuman vs. Isaiah Sassaman.

Singer Mfg. Co. vs. James Dyke, et ux.

Ash Bros. vs. Berwick Water Co.

D. B. Fetterolf vs. Susquehanna M. F. Ins. Co.

Clyde Chamberlin vs. Joseph M. Lilly.

Elizabeth Roadarmel vs. John F. Kress.

G. W. Belles vs. M. L. McHenry.

S. B. Hess and W. W. Hess excused as jurors.

Lafayette Fetterman vs. Wm. Thomas' Administrator. Judgement for plaintiff for \$116.00.

Auditors report estate of Ellis Coffman deceased, confirmed nisi.

Singer Mfg. Co. vs. James Dyke and wife. This case was brought to recover damages by reason of the refusal of the defendants to give up a sewing machine which they got of one Mrs. Ferguson who the company claimed had not bought but simply leased at so much per month and which monthly rent had not been paid as per agreement. Wm. Chrisman representing the Plaintiff and C. G. Barkley for the defendant. Verdict.

Orville A. Pealer vs. Lizzie B. Pealer. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

C. E. Geyer appointed auditor in estate of Sophia Knittle deceased.

During Fair, for best photographs, go to M'Killip Bros.

Re (lie) able War News

If the war between China and Japan continues long, and if every battle, whether on land or water, continues to be won by the Japanese, the chances are that China, notwithstanding her numerical strength will get exterminated, and that Japan will control and sway all heatnendom in due course of time. We don't like to discredit cablegrams, and being ourselves in the newspaper business, we hate to remark that newspapers have been known to lie in time of war, but we are, nevertheless, constrained to give it as our opinion that China is shooting back at the Japanese right along; and, as China also has some modern appliances to shoot with, we believe there is an occasional Japanese soldier killed also and an occasional Japanese boat sunk of which we fail to hear.

Shine 'Em Up.

He knelt at her feet in an attitude of deep devotion.

It was, alas! but the similitude of affection; his thoughts were intent upon material gains, and hers, abstracted. He was but a boot-black and she a nineteenth century maiden.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that just about one-half of the patents applied for are granted. And to suppose the securing of a patent is equivalent to a fortune is a wrong supposition, for while some prove profitable the great majority do not.

The Emperor of China is denominated by his deluded subjects as the Son of Heaven. It is quite possible that they will find out before Japan ceases to whip and worry them that heavenly titles are unavailing when big guns and little guns are cutting loose on them front and rear.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Biliousness,

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion,

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

Loss of Appetite,

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility.

Swamp-Root builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.

"Invaluable Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED in each county for special work. Will pay \$100.00 a month.

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Opposite Opera House, Centre St., BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Espy, D. E. Miller, Barber Shop.

Catawissa, Derr's Shoe House.

Benton, O. E. Little, Jewelry store.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, PA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 185th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Clearing Sale.

UNMATCHABLE PRICES.

Every pair of russett shoes, every pair of men's, women's, boy's and children's slippers and oxford ties, at prices that certainly will prove to be great bargains to buyers. We close our eyes to cost and former price—determined to sell.

For instance, in ladies' fine shoes, genuine dongola—solid in every part, 98c. the pair; not one-half their actual value. Ladies' bright dongola opera slippers, solid, 50c. the pair; regular value 85c. Misses' bright dongola and pebble goat button boots, 75c. the pair, sizes eleven to two, common sense and opera. We guarantee these to be as good quality as any \$1.50 shoe you can buy. Men's russett shoes, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50. All at sweeping reductions. Ladies' fine button boots, common sense and opera toes, patterned tips or plain toes reduced to \$2.00 the pair. These are first-class goods and regularly sell at \$3.00 and \$3.50 the pair. All sizes and widths now in stock.

Ladies' fine shoes, hand welts and turns, common sense, square and opera tip and plain toes; all regular \$4.00 and \$4.50 goods, reduced to \$3.00 the pair. These are elegant goods, up to date in every respect. No better goods can be found.

A lot of women's good everyday shoes, 50c. the pair. Lace, regular price, \$1.20. One lot children's fancy colored shoes, 50c. the pair; regular price, \$1.25, and other goods at the same sweeping reductions.

Avail yourself of the rare opportunity and save some money on shoes. To continue through August.

JONES & WALTER,

SHOE HUSTLERS,

Main Street, - - - BLOOMSBURG.

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New Features, New Departments, a Large Faculty, Positions for Competent Graduates.

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It tells all about our model commercial school—its elegant new building, furniture and appliances, its competent and conscientious faculty—none with less than eight years' experience—and gives much valuable matter on new educational ideas, desirability and cost of a good business training, etc., etc. It's free.

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Adam's Ave. and Linden St. SCRANTON.

2275 square feet of floor space devoted entirely to our business. The largest clothing house in Columbia or Montour counties.

THE "COUNTY FAIR"

AND THE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

No visitor to Bloomsburg next week will miss seeing the County Fair. Out side of that very few will miss visiting the Clothing House of J. M. Gidding & Co. We've made extra preparations to receive our out of town friends and customers, and have prepared some extraordinary values for them.

Seems like a little price for a man's suit, doesn't it? But we would like to show you what a heap of value we can get into a garment at that price—

\$6.50

all wool, fast color, splendidly made. Our customers tell us that other houses are asking \$8.50 for same suit.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

For excellent Men's Overcoats, blue-black or light colors, equal to any \$10.00 coat in town. All wool, fast color, well

\$7.50

made, well trimmed. See them. Compare them with any \$10.00 overcoat in town.

BOYS' SUITS

For your choice of many styles in Knee Pant Suits, single or double breasted, neatly made, and we'll put

\$1.48

them up against any \$2.00 suit in town. Nothing cheap about them excepting the price.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1894.
Dear Readers:—

The winter months are fast approaching, and the time to clothe yourselves and boys with seasonable clothing is at hand. Have you made up your mind as to where you shall make your purchases this fall? Its highly necessary that you should, and when you do we'd like to have you bear us in mind. You undoubtedly know that we carry the largest and finest stock in this vicinity, and as to our prices we'll leave that to our thousands of customers throughout this community. We ask you to bear us in mind because we want your trade, and we'll make every effort to get and keep it. We handle superior makes of clothing and retail it at prices as low if not lower than other dealers ask for inferior makes. We handle every size, from a child's 2½ year old suit to a man's size, 48—and every style for man, boy or child. Our line of Hats and Furnishings are not equalled in the county. Every style, every quality, every price, is found right here. Goods exchanged or money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory. Hoping to be favored with a call from you, we remain very respectfully yours.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

P. S. We have made extra preparations to receive our out of town visitors during Fair week.

BOYS' OVERCOATS

The best offered in this vicinity at the price. All sizes from 4 to 14.

\$1.98

Made with cape. Detachable if you wish. Sold everywhere at from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BOYS' SUITS

For neatly made Knee Pants Suits in nice patterns, the regular

98 cts.

price would be \$1.50. The special price now is 98 cents.

These are all special prices, and no house in the vicinity is able to give you so good values for so little money. They are but a few of the many things we are offering. Our Fine Suits beginning at \$10.00 and ending at \$22.00. Our fine Overcoats begin at \$7.50 and end at \$25.00.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HARD TIMES
AND THE TARIFF.SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES R. BUOK-
ALEW.Delivered at the Court-House at Sunbury,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 25, 1894.

An old and powerful party has authorized me to speak for it in the present canvass as its nominee for Congress in this Congressional District. I have accepted this trust as its representative for the time being with alacrity, but deeply sensible of the obligations and duties which that position imposes. Would that I could speak with almost unearthly wisdom, with supernatural power, in behalf of these principles and policies with which our great party has been identified in the past and to which it is committed at the present time. But you must accept in what I have to say tonight such imperfect utterances as shall be given me at the moment when they are expressed.

Gentlemen, we are emerging from a period of calamity and suffering commonly described as hard times, but not so severe and appalling as the hard times of 1872-73 which swept over the country to the great distress of our people, under a system of high taxation similar to that under which we have recently suffered. Allow me in the outset of my remarks to congratulate you, and I do so most heartily, upon the signs of improvement, gradual but sure, to be fulfilled entirely, and consummated only, under the beneficent operation of laws recently enacted, for the full fruition of which time alone is required.

The Democratic party, or its administration of the affairs of the nation, did not bring upon this country the hard times. They began before it was seated in power. The retiring President of the Republican party informed us in his final message that our exports had fallen off two hundred million of dollars. We were informed partially by his secretary of the treasury, and more fully upon investigation, that the treasury at that time was unable to meet its public obligations. That a loan even in time of peace would be necessary. Appropriations made by Congress were withheld because there was not sufficient money in the treasury to pay them. Our party took power, therefore, when this great collapse, if it was one, in public and private credit was under way. Our party could not have prevented what followed. It is not chargeable with the results which came to us in '93 and partially in '94. All intelligent men know this, or ought to know it, and even the humblest citizen, with the most limited intelligence, ought now to be able to see that this is true; that the hard times were the result of causes much more extensive, much more deeply seated, than a change of political power in the United States by its passage from one party to another.

One of the main causes was the collapse of trade and business in other countries of the world, preceding our calamitous conditions here; for in remote Asia, in South America, in Europe, even in the Islands of the Sea, before the hard times came to us they had spread over those great portions of the earth. It was impossible that this great country of ours, with one thousand five hundred millions of commerce with other countries, should escape the cyclonic movement of that great disaster. We have from seven to nine hundred million of exports and about an equal amount of imports annually, showing the intimate relations we occupy in trade and commerce with other countries of the world. Therefore, it was inevitable that hard times should come to these United States and that our people should feel them severely. Over-production in certain channels of enterprise and business in our own country had accumulated objects of trade and commerce that no longer could find foreign markets. To illustrate, wheat from Chicago and other parts of our country could no longer go abroad in large volume and bring to us returns. Wheat, as you all know, has fallen even below sixty cents a bushel, because the channels of foreign trade were closed to it. Foreign countries could no longer receive and disburse the results of our farming industries in the great valley of the Mississippi or anywhere else where cereals were produced.

There was another cause for the hard times, and one of much importance, and that was the unwise policy of our own Government, especially in the two sessions of the 51st Congress, when Mr. Thomas B. Reed presided over the House of Representatives, when there was a large Republican majority in the Senate, and when the same party held the office of President of the United States. It is not for me now, because I desire to speak upon other matters, to go over the history of that Congress and of that administration and point out to you what I consider to be their misdeeds, the unwise measures which they adopted, the headstrong and heedless measures that were enacted into laws, the effects of which yet remain to us and constitute a considerable element in the paralysis of industry, trade and business which we yet feel in all our borders and in all our homes. Even that measure on which they most

pride themselves as a party, in praise of which their leaders yet speak and write with vehemence, which cut off sixty millions of revenue from one article alone—the duty upon sugar. They also expended and scattered the sixty millions of dollars left in the treasury by the first administration of President Cleveland. They laid violent hands upon the fifty-four millions of reserved money in the treasury, placed there by law to sustain the credit of the Government paper in all its forms. They and the Democratic members of the House passed an additional pension act, which provided for expending some forty or fifty millions more a year upon a benevolent and generous policy with reference to our soldiers in the war; but the responsible majority in Congress did not provide the necessary means for paying the increased amount thus charged upon the treasury, along with other appropriations, and for that I arraign them.

In order to retain political power in the silver states of the west they passed the Sherman silver bill, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to buy over fifty millions of silver every year, which the Government did not need and which the people would not take. They proceeded in the McKinley act upon which they pride themselves, to vote large sums of money to those people who would grow sugar cane in Louisiana and beets and sorghum in Kansas and California—putting their hands upon the public moneys confided to their care as trust funds, and made donations therefrom to men engaged in particular branches of industry south and west. The amount for the year ending last July was about twelve millions of dollars, and for the present year, based upon applications made to the treasury, amounts to about sixteen millions of dollars, and for the next year an estimated amount of twenty millions or more. So they imposed on us, in the form of gifts to favorite interests, the expenditure of from twelve to twenty million dollars per annum.

I might go on with other points, but I refrain. What was the practical result? When President Cleveland came into power the Treasury was substantially unable to pay its debts, because appropriations had been withheld for want of funds. The hard times were inflamed by these unwise and profitless measures to which I have referred, and which struck at public credit and impaired it. Government credit, if not the foundation, is the mainstay of corporate and individual credits in this country as in others. If the Government is weak and feeble in its finances, it is wasteful and profligate in its outlays, unwise in its legislation, all trade and money interests suffer, as naturally as effect follows cause in any other case which can be mentioned. Did not we see our Government four per cent. loans fall from 121 to 109 within a short time, the principal falling to an amount equal to three years interest upon these loans? Of course other commercial transactions sympathize with the downward movement of trade in public securities.

I pause, because this narrative of mismanagement, with the evil results to our people might occupy the whole evening in the narration. I will assume, therefore, that the hard times were partly caused by our relations to other countries because they could not buy from us the usual amount; that over-production had been going on in our own country, and vast quantities of produce and articles of trade and commerce remained unsold and prices fell, and industrial and manufacturing establishments, in all their branches, were paralyzed, throwing men out of employment and those who remained, working at reduced wages, and we had to contemplate strikes and popular disturbances. For all this, beyond all honest denial in the judgment of any fair-minded man, no matter what may be his affiliations politically or socially, the Democracy of the United States was in no way responsible.

Now what are they responsible for in this connection? If for anything they are responsible through their president and congress for what they have done in reference to hard times, to alleviate them and to improve the condition of our people. Have they performed the duty expressed by Milton in his versification of one of the psalms—"To raise the man in deep distress by just and equal laws." Now what have they done? Some people over-estimate the powers of government for good. They think the government can do almost anything to make everybody rich and happy. Unfortunately this is not so. What officials can do for the benefit of the people over whom they are placed is comparatively limited. Take that thought with you, turn it over in your mind and you will see how true it is.

The main source of prosperity of the American people consist in their ability to act for themselves. They are a free people. They have not only well developed physical powers, but their intellects have been cultivated by experience and by education. They are a people who act in the main for themselves, and the young man who goes out from the paternal roof seeks some employment in which he can increase and amass property and come in possession of the good things of the community in which he lives. He enters upon a trade, a call-

ing, a business; he puts his hand to the plow, to machinery in the manufacture of useful products; he goes out to do something useful and to act for the benefit of others as well as himself. It is this characteristic of self-help which makes us great beyond all other people on the face of the earth and our future promising and glorious. Whenever the American people cease to depend upon their personal effort, their thrift and their enterprise, and to look to the Government—like the Cockeyite—for support, then has begun for us a period of degeneracy and decay.

But, I return to my main thought, from which this is a digression. What has the Democratic party through its President and Congress done with reference to the hard times? Let us see. In the first place in order to restore governmental credit, which was deeply shaken, to restore confidence which had almost ceased to exist, Congress was called together to repeal the foolish and dangerous—I had almost said, the absurd—Sherman Silver Purchasing Act. After months of effort in Congress that bad law was repealed. In this our party fulfilled one of the pledges of its platform, made when Cleveland was nominated, and that was that we would maintain the parity of silver with gold. There should not be two kinds of dollars in this country, the one for the laboring man, worth fifty or sixty cents, and another for the rich man, worth one hundred cents. Our government kept the pledge which our party had made by repealing that act and restoring public credit and confidence in the money of the country; not only its money, which means gold and silver only, but its currency, which means what is improperly called paper money or securities. The leading men of the Republican party in both Houses of Congress were compelled to vote with us on that measure and did so. Even John Sherman, the author of the act which was struck at, voted for its repeal.

What next? The gold reserve of one hundred millions was impaired before Mr. Harrison had retired; a reserve which it was judged by Congress necessary to keep on hand to support the enormous mass of paper currency which the government issued and for which it was responsible. That reserve was impaired to the extent, I think, of eight or ten millions before President Harrison retired. The process of drainage upon that sacred reserve was kept up until it dropped down to about seventy millions. Speculation began and the gold was drained out of the different treasury depositories. What was done? Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, boldly and honestly, but in strict conformity with existing law, made a gold loan of fifty millions of dollars, negotiating it at a very favorable rate so that it did not cost quite three per cent. Thus was the gold in the treasury replenished and the solidity of our credit carried forward until we could emerge from the condition in which we were.

I pass by other matters of economy in the administration of the affairs of government, in which Mr. Cleveland and his secretaries have restricted governmental efficiency, and I now come to the main measure with which our party has confronted the hard times and by which they have kept their pledge to the people substantially, if not wholly, given when Mr. Cleveland was nominated, that we would reform the tariff laws of the United States. I hear men complain that the new revenue measure was not acted upon and passed in due time, and consequently they blame those concerned in its passage with delay. The Mills bill, a similar measure, covering the whole field of duties upon imports, was under consideration in the 50th Congress until the 21 day of October following the December when Congress met, and then was not even voted upon in the Senate and failed of enactment. The McKinley bill was not passed until the end of September, 1890, although the party which passed it had both Houses of Congress by decided majorities, as well as the President, and were not embarrassed by a close vote in either the Senate or House in its enactment. The present law was enacted by the present Congress early in August, nearly two months earlier than the McKinley bill was passed by the Republican Congress four years ago. It therefore does not lie in the mouth of the party opposed to us to complain of time lost. Our party through its representatives in Congress, was two months speedier than they were when in power, in the enactment of a general tariff measure. But I will pass all these things which lie on the outside of the main matter upon which I propose to speak to you to-night. I dislike very much some speeches made in political contests. Speeches that consist of vituperation of men who may differ from us in opinion. Speeches which in the absence of sound ideas and sound reasoning consist of abusive expressions and slang, without enlightening the people, and yet excite in them passions of hatred towards their fellow citizens. I prefer speaking to the merits of measures and discussing them, if possible, with clearness and justice. If in proceeding in this matter I or my party stand condemned, be it so. Mr. Jefferson said all errors should be brought to the bar of reason.

on for trial and judgment, and just so it is with these government measures which from time to time arise for the consideration of the free and independent voters of these United States.

Now what is this great revenue measure, covering almost the whole field of government income, which Congress has enacted? I will endeavor to describe it and be as brief as possible, and with the doing of this my main object this evening will be accomplished.

In the first place, this new law, called the Wilson bill—named from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House who originally reported it, relieves from taxation altogether, or reduces greatly, the several articles in the tariff schedules which constitute the food and clothing, shelter and fuel of our people; in brief, the necessities of life. A powerful hand has been reached out to the aid of our people, and burdens are to be lifted from their shoulders, and the good and necessary things of this world, which must be had by all our people to continue life, health and comfort, are to be cheapened and placed within the reach of all. To those things the hand of the government has been reached out benevolently and wisely, and in my judgment we are this night better off than we were a year ago in the matter of taxation upon the necessities of life to which I have referred. The McKinley act of 1890 taxed many things which were free before, articles of food and clothing never thought of by the taxing power until that measure was passed. Besides, some that were taxed before had the burden increased. They taxed potatoes 25 cents a bushel. Now, let me illustrate how that worked. The next season after the passage of that bill the potato blight swept over northern New York. The farmers there could not raise potatoes for their own consumption, and they were obliged to go over the Canadian border to get sound potatoes, where the potato blight had not prevailed. They had also to go over there to get sound tubers for planting their own land for the ensuing year. They were met with this 25 cents McKinley tax on potatoes. To this may be added, say, 10 cents a bushel for transportation and charges, making a tax of 35 cents. So potatoes that might otherwise be bought for 45 cents a bushel would cost 80. That did not mean additional cost to the farmer alone; it meant that much additional added to each bushel of potatoes that any citizen used as food in his home.

Now, off in Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles south of New York, are located the Bermuda Islands. They are washed along all their shores by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, so they have an early summer, and in February or March the potatoes grown in the Bermudas may be found in the great hotels of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and so on until June when our own new crop comes into use. The importation of Bermuda potatoes, therefore, would be a good thing to all our people who chose to have new potatoes before our severe climate permits their production, but in order to obtain them we must pay about 35 cents a bushel, a tax of 25 cents imposed by the government and the 10 cents as merchant's charges thereon. The rich hotels, that have business men for customers, who can afford to pay three or four dollars a day, serve them to their guests as a luxury, while the great mass of the people cannot afford to buy those potatoes at 80 or 90 cents a bushel, and perhaps more. What good does this law do to anybody? I have shown you two cases in which its evil effects are perfectly apparent and its unwisdom manifest, but the McKinley tariff act smote that innocent and useful article of food with a heavy hand.

Again, in our great cities, in our manufacturing districts, and in our mining regions, a bountiful supply of eggs is a good thing, and they ought to be had cheaply. When the McKinley act was being enacted it was found that eggs by the million were being brought into the United States and distributed in those places of dense population. They were not supplied in our own country because things more profitable could be produced here. That act taxed them 5 cents a dozen. You can easily see what that means to a man with a family of four or five persons who uses eggs freely during the year. He is compelled to pay a tax to our government which to him is considerable, although to the millionaire it would be nothing. That act even taxed cabbage heads three cents each, and were I disposed to joke I would say that the men who made that law were cabbage heads themselves.

But I will not weary you with details. This new law abolishes many of the taxes upon food, and reduces most of the remainder, and brings them within more moderate limitations, and perhaps it ought to have gone farther in that direction. So far as it has gone it is a righteous law and one of wholesome operation towards the great mass of our people.

Now what is the second feature of this new law? It reduces very heavily the taxes upon clothing, especially upon woollens, which are the ordinary kinds of fabric from which clothing is

made. If you will follow that law through all the schedules which relate to or are connected with articles of clothing, you will be astonished at the amount of relief which the law extends to the American people. It is impossible for you at a hasty glance to compare the old specific duties with the new ad valorem duties. You must have the treasury estimates for a series of years in order to make the comparison. But I will venture to say, speaking within bounds, that the clothing taxes are reduced fully one-third under the new law, and some grades of goods reduced more than one-half. This was rendered possible from two causes: First, by the repeal of tax upon wool and other raw products which enter into manufacturing, and, secondly, by the imposition of two taxes which were new at the time when this recent law was enacted, taxes of which I will speak presently.

I pass now to the third characteristic of the new law, and that is the release in whole or in part of the raw material used by manufacturing industries from Governmental tax. The tax on iron ore is reduced from 75 to 40 cents per ton; upon bituminous coal from 75 to 40 cents per ton. There is no tax upon anthracite coal and has not been. Of course tariff reformers insist that bituminous coal should be on the same footing as anthracite; that it should not be taxed at all because it is necessary to manufacturing industries and may be classed as raw material, although consumed in the using.

By the release of the tax upon wool an enormous change in American industries will doubtless be produced. Woolen establishments, that some years ago failed in all parts of the country in large numbers, may be restored to activity, and those still in existence, notwithstanding the difficulties they have encountered, will be enabled to extend their business, and new establishments will be erected and carried on among us. The result will be the employment of large numbers of men. Even our own wool growers, who produce wool in the west, especially where they can graze their sheep upon government land, will find the price of their wool increased, because this new law has extricated us from the restrictive system which before hampered the development of our manufacturing establishments. The price of wool is now going up in consequence of the passage of this law. Owing to increased business in the woolen industry I suppose it will be reasonable to say that the price of wool to the American wool growers has gone up from 20 to 30 per cent. Those of you who have paid attention to statistics know, perhaps, better than I how that fact may be. It is better for the wool men of our own country that this new law has been passed making wool free, so that their wool can be mixed with foreign wool in the manufacture of various grades of goods.

So it is with the makers of iron. For many years Eastern iron men have required foreign ores to mix with their native ores in order to carry on their business. Just so it will be with the wool growers of the west and wherever wool can be produced in this country. The great difficulty met with in growing wool in this country, as I pointed out on a former occasion, is indicated by a single word, and that word is "winter." A farmer amongst us has to feed his flock five, six or seven months in the year, simply to continue its existence over the winter. To do this he has to grow up on his farm large amounts of food which is consumed in the winter. He cannot, therefore, count upon being able to produce wool in competition with such countries as South America, Cape of Good Hope, Australia and so on. I will finally say with regard to this matter of wool, of which we have heard a great deal, that if no other results come to us except the freeing of wool for the manufacturing industries, and lowering of the tax of woolen and worsted goods, the one thing going with the other, we have received a rich reward for all the trouble, all the expense and annoyance of tariff agitation for last ten or twelve years, or since Mr. Cleveland's celebrated message in his first administration, in which he raised this issue for the decision of the American people.

I pass on to speak of another prominent feature of the new law, namely, the income tax upon wealthy persons and wealthy estates. Why should not incomes be taxed reasonably? I mean incomes which amount to over four thousand dollars a year. The new law taxes the excess 2 per cent. If a man has an income of five thousand a year above the limit fixed by the law his tax is one hundred dollars, and if an income of ten thousand a year above the limit it is only two hundred, and so on. Upon what ground is this tax imposed? Why, because the great properties require extraordinary protection from the government, much more than the smaller estates or properties held by the mass of people. The government needs the thirty millions that will come from the income tax. It needs it in order that it may lighten the burdens of the laboring man of the United States in his food and clothing, as I have been describing it. It needs that money in order that the treasury, depleted by the unwise legislation of the 51st Congress, shall

be restored and the government's credit maintained. There is nothing unjust or unreasonable in its imposition.

I come next to sugar. When the heavy hand of the McKinley bill was laid upon numerous new articles of taxation, and the old taxes in many cases increased, it was seen that great complaint would be made throughout the country against that law and it was to be sweetened to the public taste by what? By abolishing all taxes upon raw sugar under sixteen Dutch standard, which by the way the people do not buy at all except in small quantities, but the great mass of which is bought by the sugar refiners. There lay the juggle. Of course it would enable the sugar refiners in a small degree to cheapen the price of refined sugar, that reduction, however, being traceable to several other causes which I have not time now to discuss. Among other causes for the enormous cheapening in the price of sugar was improved machinery in its manufacture; improved modes of cultivation of the sugar cane, sorghum and the beet. Labor was better organized in the South after a lapse of time than it was at the close of the war. Under our trade relations with the Hawaiian Islands we got our sugar from those islands without tax. Large tracts of land in our country that had not been devoted to the raising of sugar were brought under cultivation for that purpose. In other countries the amount of sugar raised was enormously increased and all these causes contributed to the cheapening of sugar. It was not the McKinley act that drove down the price of granulated sugar from 9 or 10 to 5 or 6 cents.

I repeat that the raw sugars which the McKinley bill made free were all under 16 Dutch standard, and the great bulk of it goes to the sugar refiners for the purpose of being refined. It made their material free to them although other raw materials used by our manufacturing industries were heavily taxed by the same law. What else did that McKinley bill do? It gave sugar refiners a duty of half a cent a pound upon imported refined sugar. Then it gave a differential duty of one-tenth of a cent upon refined sugars imported from countries where refined sugars were taxed higher from raw sugar. In order to execute this purpose of favoring the sugar trust, which was the undoubted object of these provisions I have described, without utterly destroying the planters of Louisiana by the sudden and violent change, and the sorghum and the beet growers in the other States I have referred to, they concluded to make a gift to them of from twelve to twenty million of dollars a year in the three of four years from the passage of the law.

Now let us see what the new law does. It imposes a tax of 40 per cent. upon raw sugar below 16 Dutch standard. Most of that is bought by the sugar refiners and not by the people. It reduced the tax on refined sugars which the people buy to one-fourth of what it was before, that is, instead of a duty of half a cent a pound it reduced it to one-eighth of a cent. The sugar bounties are entirely swept away. No more gifts from the treasury of the United States to citizens in a particular pursuit.

I have however to express an opinion, which is that within a few years, when it is found that the new law will procure abundant revenue for the government—and I do not doubt it will—that certain duties can be taken off and the duty upon sugar reduced from 40 per cent. to 20 or 25, about one-half of what it now is. I would then, as has been proposed by the House of Representatives, take off the tax upon iron ore, upon soft coal and upon the farmers barbed wire. He must have barbed wire for fencing, as the wooden fences of former times are not available for him. He has a hard enough time to carry on his farm under the depreciation of farm products and the decreased price of farm land.

Now, without wearying you any further I will sum up by saying that I have gone over every prominent feature of the new law with the single exception of the administrative provisions; those provisions which relate to the manner in which duties shall be collected, paid into the treasury and so on, which do not relate to the principles of the measure. As compared with the former law it is not a most wise, most beneficial, most just and righteous enactment? It was passed, as I have already said much earlier than the Republicans were enabled to pass their law, and after it was passed it is a much better measure than the one they enacted. That seems to be the difference between the two.

I believe the hard times and the changes in our revenue system are the two topics about which the people are at present principally concerned. I have spoken upon both of them, giving expression to such ideas as occurred to me, but most sincerely, I believe in everything which I have said, not in order to make votes, but because it is my sincere opinion and you are entitled to know what those opinions are. If you concur with me in the main in this view on these two great subjects, hard times and our amended revenue system, support the candidates of our party at this time, including among the others the Democratic candidate for Congress in your own congressional district. (Applause.)